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The Daily and Weekly Commercial—Newspaper Decisions.

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FIRST EDITION.

XLIII. CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 19, 1874.

SENATE.

Several Senators endeavored to have bills on the calendar called up for passage, but Mr. EDMUNDS objected, and the morning hour business was proceeded with.

Mr. ANTHONY, from the Committee on Printing, called up the House resolution to print twenty-five thousand copies of Prof. Hayden's report on the cretaceous flora of the West. Passed.

Mr. BOREMAN moved to reconsider the vote by which the bill to provide a government for the District of Columbia was passed yesterday. He said he made that motion in order to understand a provision of the bill, which he thought a very important one. He had not read the bill when it was up for consideration yesterday, and therefore had not noticed the provision. He referred to the clause in the fourth section of the bill which proposed to levy a tax of three per cent. on all estates in said District except that belonging to the United States and that used for educational and charitable purposes. If he understood that provision correctly, it was to inaugurate a system of a taxation here upon property never before taxed. That was the property of all churches. Had he noticed it previous to the consideration of the bill, he would have moved to strike it out then.

Mr. ALLISON said it was the intention of the committee to have a tax levied on all real estate except that belonging to the United States; that used for educational purposes and that belonging to charitable institutions. Congress some time ago had passed an act exempting church property from taxation which should never have been passed. The church property in this District was estimated to about one-fifteenth of all the real estate, and the improvements made around such property was at the expense of other property on the street. The Council of the local Legislature had recommended taxation, as well as the House of Delegates. The bill provided that the tax should be a temporary one, only for the next two years. The committee were of the opinion that all real estate here should be subject to the tax, to help lift this District from its embarrassments.

After debate, Mr. THURMAN moved to lay the motion to reconsider on the table. Agreed to without division.

Mr. CHANDLER, from Committee on Commerce, reported, without amendment, the House bill to revise, amend and consolidate the laws relating to the security of life on board of vessels propelled in whole or in part by steam. Placed on the calendar.

Mr. SPRAGUE, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported back, without amendment, a bill providing for the appointment of a committee to ascertain the right of subjects of Great Britain to land in the territory of Alaska. The bill is in lieu of the award of the Emperor of Germany under the treaties of 1871 between the United States and Great Britain. Placed on the calendar. This bill relates to San Juan and other islands.

Mr. WRIGHT, from the Conference Committee on the Finance bill, called up the report made yesterday, and asked that it be disposed of. He said he had no disposition to discuss it, and he hoped a vote would be taken immediately.

Mr. FLANAGAN opposed the report.

Mr. EDMUNDS said that so far as its report related to the redistributing of bank circulation, he was entirely satisfied with it, but objected to the clause abolishing reserves which banks are now obliged to keep. He thought it unwise for Congress to allow the national banks to loan all the securities they had, down to fifteen per cent. of their deposits.

Mr. WRIGHT said that the section objected to by Mr. Edmunds had been agreed upon by both Houses of Congress in case of a panic, the reserves of a bank would amount to nothing, and it had been arranged upon all hands that the reserves that had better be left out of the circulation.

Mr. SHERMAN said that the last three sections of the report were precisely similar to the bill reported early in the session by the Committee on Finance on the redistribution of currency, except as to the amount. He saw nothing in the report to agree to in both Houses. The question of increased paper money and the question of specie payment had been spoused. Each was a distinct issue, and would be agreed to.

Mr. STEVENSON said it seemed to him that all could stand together on this report, without inflating the currency. It met the views of all parties.

Mr. THURMAN said he would vote for the report because he believed it was the best which could be obtained at present. There was little or no evil in it, and it might be protective of some good.

Mr. MORTON said that the effect of the abolition of reserves would be to set free over fifteen million dollars, which at certain seasons of the year, to move crops, &c., would be a great relief. The law now required this money to be locked up in the vaults of banks, and to set it free would be a practical measure of relief to some extent.

Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, opposed the report because it continued the feature looking to a return to specie payment.

Mr. EDMUNDS spoke at some length against the report, on account of its abolition of bank reserves.

Mr. THURMAN appealed to the New England Senators not to oppose this report. There were a few Senators from the West who had stood by the same banks with them on this question, and at the risk of condemnation. The New England Senators had offered this redistribution, and he hoped they would adhere to their promises and not seek a pretext to defeat the bill now.

Mr. EDMUNDS inquired what the Senator meant by "pretext."

Mr. THURMAN said he utterly despaired of ever seeing any bill drawn which would not be objected to by his friend (Edmunds). Even if the gentleman should draw the bill himself, he would find some objection to it.

Mr. SCHURZ said he had paired with Mr. Logan upon the financial question. He would not vote for this report, as he opposed to legalize the forty-four million reserve, which he thought should never be disturbed or settled. He, however, favored the redistribution features.

After further discussion, at four o'clock, the vote was taken, and the report of the Conference Committee agreed—yeas 43, nays 19, as follows:

YEAS.			
Allen,	Gordon,	Pratt,	
Allison,	Harvey,	Ransom,	
Bogy,	Hitchcock,	Robertson,	
Boreman,	Ingalls,	Scott,	
Carpenter,	Johnston,	Sherman,	
Chandler,	Kelly,	Spencer,	
Clayton,	McCreery,	Sprague,	
Conover,	Merrimon,	Stevenson,	
Cooper,	Mitchell,	Thurman,	
Cragin,	Morton,	Tipton,	
Davis,	Morrill,	Windom,	
Dennis,	Oglesby,	Wright,	
Ferry, Mich.,	Patterson,	Wright—42.	
Gilbert,	Pease,		
Goldthwaite,			

NAYS.			
Anthony,	Frelinghuysen,	Morrill, Me.,	
Hayard,	Hamlin,	Morrill, Vt.,	
Boutwell,	Hamilton, Md.,	Sargent,	
Buckingham,	Hamilton, Tex.,	Schurz,	
Edmunds,	Howe,	Stockton,	
Fenton,	Logan,	Wadleigh—19.	
Flanagan,			

Unfinished business, being the River and Harbor appropriation bill, was taken up. The amendments of the committee appropriating $5,000 for removing obstructions in the Detroit river, partly in Canadian water; making a portion of the appropriation of $85,000 for continuing the improvement of the harbor at Dunkirk, New York, applicable to the harbor of Erie, Pennsylvania, were agreed to. The committee reported to reduce the appropriation for the examination and surveys of projects and harbors which there is no special appropriation, from $75,000 to $25,000.

Pending the discussion, the Senate went into executive session. The doors were reopened and the Senate took a recess till 7:30.

HOUSE.

After the transaction of a large amount of routine business, such as the reference of bills.

Mr. MACDOUGALL moved to suspend the rules and pass the bill directing the Secretary of the Treasury to report on the necessity of public building at Auburn, N. Y. Agreed to—ayes 93 to 66.

Mr. POLAND withdrew his proposition, made yesterday, to go the Speaker's table and disposed of the business thereon.

Mr. WHITELEY moved to suspend the rules and pass the bill fixing at $50,000 the amount for expenditure for public buildings at Atlanta, Ga.

Mr. H. R. ROBERTS said that proposition was totally unlike that just passed, as to Auburn.

Mr. SPEER remarked that the difference was, that one was in Georgia and the other in New York.

Mr. GARFIELD moved an amendment, saying that it was his duty to do all he could to prevent further appropriations for public buildings.

The SPEAKER remarked that the same majority vote which would adjourn the House, could refuse to second the motion to suspend the rules, and thereby prevent such propositions getting through the House.

Mr. GARFIELD withdrew his motion.

Mr. Whiteley's motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill, was agreed to, yeas, 98; nays, 51.

Mr. HOOPER moved to suspend the rules and pass the joint resolution appropriating $500 for the purchase and restoration to the family of the Marquis Lafayette of the watch presented by General Washington to Lafayette, such purchase and restoration to be made under direction of the Speaker of the House.

The SPEAKER suggested that the Secretary of State would be a more appropriate medium. The suggestion was generally assented to, and the resolution was modified accordingly.

Mr. HOOPER had read in the same paragraph relating the history and giving a description of the watch, which he now owned, as a Mr. Ward, of Texas, who bought it at a pawnbroker's shop in Louisville, for seventy-five dollars. Some years ago the watch itself was in the hands of Mr. Hooper, and was inspected with great interest by many members.

Mr. MAYNARD, of Tennessee, mentioned that the watch had been lost by the General Lafayette, at Nashville, on his last visit to America, and expressed the opinion that if the matter was brought to the attention of the Tennessee Legislature, that body would gladly make the restoration.

Mr. GARFIELD said the only question in the matter was as to the genuineness of the watch. If it was genuine, which had been somewhat doubted by experts, the resolution should pass, as a matter of course. The joint resolution was passed.

Mr. STARKWEATHER moved to proceed to business on the Speaker's table and dispose thereof under the two-thirds rule.

Mr. WILSON of Iowa, moved, as an amendment, to suspend the rules and proceed to business on the Speaker's table, to be disposed of under the ordinary majority rule. Rejected—Yeas 128, nays 111.

Mr. STARKWEATHER's motion was then adopted without division, and the House proceeded, under the two-thirds rule, to dispose of business on the Speaker's table.

After disposing of various executive communications on the Speaker's table, business was interrupted, and Mr. TYNER, from the Appropriation Committee, reported back the Senate amendments to the Postoffice Appropriation bill. The amendment restricting letter carriers to towns of 30,000 instead of 50,000 inhabitants, was concurred in. The amendment prohibiting advertisements in Washington papers for post investigators, except those in Virginia and Maryland, was concurred in. The amendment to strike out the proviso for the free transmission of public documents, was non-concurred in. The amendment prohibiting the publication of the revised statutes in newspapers at government expense, was concurred in. The amendment fixing the rates of newspaper postage at one cent each, and requiring single papers at one cent each, and requiring prepayment, was discussed at length.

Mr. H. R. ROBERTS moved to amend the amendment by making postage on daily and weekly newspapers one cent a pound, and on magazines two cents a pound. The greater amount of business of the dailies and weeklies placed them within the range of the wholesale business, and therefore the postage should be less. He informed the House that newspapers no single paper in the country, but only justice. He was confident that the House was not going to legislate against newspapers out of spite. Great as some public men might be, so long as might be their public life, their career was short as compared with the life of a great newspaper.

There was none so great that he could afford to sneer at it. If the House chose to legislate from spite, newspapers would be carried outside of the mails.

Mr. G. F. HOAR reiterated Mr. Roberts' intimation that the House was actuated in its legislation by opposition to newspapers, rather than by a desire to do what is right and for public interest.

Finally, Mr. Roberts' amendment was rejected, and the Senate amendment was modified so as to read, "that on all newspapers and periodical publications mailed from a known office of publication or news agency, and addressed to regular subscribers or news agents, postage shall be charged at the following rates: On newspapers and periodical publications issued weekly at not more frequently than once a week, one and a half cents for each pound or fraction thereof; and on those published less frequently, three cents a pound; *provided*, that the rate of postage on newspapers or periodicals not exceeding two ounces in weight, and circulars when the same are deposited in a letter-carrier office for delivery by the office or its carriers, shall be the uniform rate of one cent each, but periodicals weighing more than two ounces shall be subject to a postage of two cents each, and these rates shall be prepaid by stamps.

The amendment allowing single copies of newspaper to go through the mails free within the country, was concurred in.

The amendment allowing four pound packages of the third class to be transmitted by mail, was, after considerable discussion, concurred in.

The amendment requiring the oath of publishers, was concurred in with some modifications.

The amendment making the change of newspaper postage to commence on the 1st of January next, was concurred in.

The amendment fixing the salary of the New York postmaster at $8,000 and dividing all the other postmasters into four classes, with salaries of not more than $4,000 nor less than $3,000; less than $3,000, but not less than $2,500; less than $2,500, not less than $1,600, and those less than $1,600, was discussed, the recommendation of the Committee on Appropriations being that the House non-concur.

Mr. LAWRENCE opposed the Senate amendment, arguing that the compensation of postmasters in smaller cities and towns was now higher, and warning the House that the political upheaval sometimes called "grange movements" would overtake members.

Mr. MAYNARD scoffed at the theory of making the Postoffice Department self-sustaining, and declared that he was in favor of making postal facilities, rather than making the Postal Department self-sustaining. The Senate amendment was non-concurred in.

Mr. KASSON moved a proviso that no postmaster in any city or town with a population less than 50,000 shall receive more than $3,000 per annum. The amendment was rejected.

All of the remaining Senate amendments in the bill were non-concurred in, except the last, which exempts public documents from postage, and limits postage to twenty-five cents to Congressmen.

Mr. RICHARD moved to strike out the proviso that the *Congressional Record*, or any part thereof, shall be carried within the mails free of postage. Agreed to—107 to 63.

The Senate amendments with the above modifications was then voted on and non-concurred in—115 to 18.

The House then took a recess.

EVENING SESSION.

Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, was complimented this evening with the largest audience that has been seen in the House this session. A large portion of the members were in their seats. The Speaker himself was in the chair. The galleries on the four sides of the hall were crowded with spectators, and correspondents of newspapers filled the reporters' gallery.

Mr. BUTLER spoke at length in defense of the internal revenue system. No person, he said, should enter into what he was about to say. He desired only to raise a warning voice against what he regarded as unwise legislation. After comparing the revenue laws of England with those of this country, he said: The more smuggler brings his goods in small vessels, but the great importer brings in his ton by ton ships and bribes Custom House officers to let them, in or by a confederate partner swears them through and makes invoices of thousands of dollars by a single venture and become a merchant prince. Another builds a palatial church out of his gains, and becomes noted for his charities, which advertise his house and bring it custom. This is no fanciful picture. But it is said that we must take for granted that merchants are honest, and it is not to be assumed that they will defraud the government and that all this machinery only serves to vex and oppress them when they happen to make mistakes. The committee seem to have forgotten that when a merchant makes a mistake, the law provides for the remission of the penalty. No person can be punished for a mistake, unless if he can convince the secretary of the Treasury that it was only a mistake. Before an informer could make money by detecting a crime, a crime must have been committed. Somebody must then come forward before anybody can inform against him. He declared, as a startling announcement, that the United States did not receive more than sixty-seven per cent. of the duties on goods on which the tariff is enforced, in other words, if the government should collect its present duties honestly, it could pay $40,000,000 of the national debt every year, and yet the people have no higher taxes to pay than they have now. Fraudulent invoices, false weights and invoices, charged the people these duties and pocketed them as a part of their profits. By these enormous frauds, the government and the people were the losers and the import-ers were the only gainers. He would not have dared to make this very startling and wonderful, and almost incredible statement of the frauds perpetrated upon the government and false invoices, if he were not fortified by proof, which he proceeded to offer for the attention of the House. Having given some figures to show the frauds committed in the importation of worsted goods, silks, velvets, ribbons, &c., he came down to the case of Phelps, Dodge & Co., which had been put forward, he said, by the Committee on Ways and Means as the *bataille* of the encounter. If the story told by Dodge, the senior partner of that firm, were true, then the government should reverently beg pardon of that firm, pay back all it had got from the firm and a large sum for smart money besides. But if it was not true, if there was not one single circumstantial truth in it all, then they were simply smuggling, perjured villains and they ought to have been followed with a great deal more acuteness, instead of less. Dodge has stated before the Committee on Ways and Means that up to 1872 no charge had ever been made against his firm. Was that so? Not at all. Congress had had to alter its revenue laws at the instance of the frauds, and unavailing, and cheating, and swindling of our Christian merchants. [Laughter.] That was a pretty harsh accusation, and it would require to be fully sustained.

Mr. BUTLER proceeded to relate how the law which authorized a drawback or statutory to be imported free of duty had been taken advantage of by Phelps, Dodge & Co., who imported statues of the Goddess of Liberty, of Washington and of Jefferson in lead, tin and copper. And then turned them from their warehouse into the melting pot, and quoted from the *Congressional Globe* what Thaddeus Stevens said before the last Thirty-fifth Congress. And yet Wm. E. Dodge stated in the room of the Committee on Ways and Means, that up to 1872 his firm had never been charged with anything against the revenues, and he had drawn tears from the eyes of the committee, if the reporters were to be believed. [Laughter.] He could imagine how old Mr. James, the Liverpool partner of the firm, laughed as he chuckled down the Goddess of Liberty into the hold. Thaddeus Stevens, in the Congressional, alluding to Williams, a wine importer, who, having been detected in fraud on the revenue, went and committed suicide, thereby confessing his guilt; and it old Mr. James had done the same thing, it would only have been a like confession of guilt.

But importing, tin and copper as statues of the Goddess of Liberty, of Washington and of Jefferson, was not by any means the most serious raid that Phelps, Dodge & Co. had made on the revenue. In 1864, before Grant had organized the army of the Potomac to cross the Rapidan, when gold was 138, Congress passed a resolution increasing all tariff duties fifty per cent. for sixty days. Dodge went to the Treasury Department and had a comma taken out of one place and put in another, and thereby cleared $2,250 00. In consequence, also, that, at that agitated time $30,000 found on the importation of fruit by the change of a comma." He had read a letter from Mr. McCulloch, Secretary of the Treasury on this point, and his comment on it was that Fessenden was a good lawyer but a poor tinman. [Laughter.]

An interruption by Mr. DAWES and an inquiry whether he [Dawes] had not given an answer to one of Mr. Butler's inquiries, was met by the retort, "I suppose you would not give any office. What hands I suppose you would!"

At the close of his first hour the question rose whether he should be permitted to proceed.

Mr. BECK, who was next entitled to the floor for one hour, yielded half his time to Mr. Butler, and the floor and galleries rang with applause.

The SPEAKER, with much earnestness, removed this infraction of the rules, and threatened to have the galleries cleared if it was repeated.

Mr. BUTLER resumed his speech, and spoke of Dodge making long sermons by day and prayers by night. He then referred to the defrauding the Government to the amount of millions and he himself was giving thousands for churches. Referring to the check for $50,000 sent by the treasurer of the Delaware and Lackawanna Railroad Company in payment of taxes, and to the curious fact that Osborn, in New York, knew the number and description of the check sent to the Treasury Department, he said that that fact was not so remarkable after all, as the clerk who wrote the check to the same person who had given the information to Sanborn. [Laughter.] There was a reward, that if you scratch one of Indian you will find a Tartar, and so if you scratch one of Phelps, Dodge & Co. you find a defrauder of the revenue. [Laughter.] It so happened that William E. Dodge was chairman of the executive committee of that very railroad company which owed this $50,000 for delinquent taxes, and this, said he, is Wm. E. Dodge, of the firm of Phelps, Dodge & Co., the merchant prince, the Christian merchant, who imports American statues at the risk of breaking the nose of the Goddess of Liberty when she is made of lead. [Laughter.]

He had a letter read from Tinny, Assistant District Attorney of Brooklyn, referring to Mr. Beach of Kentucky as a powerful member of the Democratic party who would bring the Sanborn matter to the front. [Laughter.]

He also had a letter read, written by Mr. Foster, of Ohio, and which had been picked up in the streets of Brooklyn, in which he said that he had been "prepared to ran old Cockeye" [Roars of laughter, in which Mr. Butler himself joined most heartily, while wiping the perspiration from his brow.]

He also had read an affidavit made by Martin Warwick, a witness before the Ways and Means Committee, that Foster had said to him, in conversation at the Abbott House, "Damn Butler; he ought to be investigated. All the men connected with these contracts are his friends, and you are his friend also."

Mr. FOSTER pronounced the statement an unequivocable falsehood, and challenged Martin Warwick as perfectly characteriess.

Mr. BUTLER went on to comment upon Mr. Foster's animus in pursuing the Sanborn investigation, and said that he had mentioned Foster's name thirty-three times, and every time he had got the answer that Butler knew nothing, or did nothing on the subject, and yesterday the New York *Tribune* stated that General Butler's name was involved in the investigation, and other Congressmen and newspaper reported the same story, and declared that Sanborn's lawyer, Prescott, was Butler's private secretary and confidential adviser, whatever that might be. He (Butler) had never seen Prescott three times, and did not know him by sight. Mr. Foster had also, in his speech, alluded to him (Butler) twenty-eight times, making twenty-five cents a piece, and the New York *Tribune* said that his (Butler's) cost fully appeared in the affair.

He had no objection to be investigated by any body, friend or enemy; especially the latter, for the more they investigated him the worse they liked him. [Laughter.] But he objected to public money being spent for that purpose under the direction of the committee on Ways and Means. If that committee had been attending to the finances a two-thirds majority of the House would not now have to hang their heads in shame that Congress had to go home, after a six months session, with no comprehensive measure of revenue or finance passed or even reported. That Committee instead of attending to its proper duties, had been "rapping old cockeye," examining into his private affairs and inquiring into the fees which he had received from his clients. But, said he triumphantly, "Old Cockeye" escaped as usual, without a rap.

In conclusion, he said, I look forward to the time when the majority of this House will be opposed to me in politics, and then I ask them to investigate every act of mine and publish its results to the country. I invoke the investigation of gentlemanly, political opinion, and not of a malignant, personal spleen and spite, egged on by political rivalry. Because I humbly trust, that when my every act is known and understood, authoritatively and exactly in its breadth and motives, the kindly judgment of my countrymen will be, after all rivalry and unkindness of thought has passed away, "He was a man whose virtues overbalanced his faults, who loved his country, his kind, justice and nobleness." (Applause.)

Mr. FOSTER (mockingly)—Let us pray!

Mr. BUTLER (defiantly)—The gentleman will lead, I suppose? (Laughter and applause.)

Mr. FOSTER followed. He narrated the circumstance attending the origin of the Sanborn investigation, and said that the motely law would have been repealed without investigation, had not Sanborn himself asked to be heard. Sanborn came before the committee with a cloud of witnesses, and out of their mouths came the proof that the government was being robbed, and Sanborn got frightened and refused to testify—probably by advice of the gentleman from Massachusetts (Butler).

Mr. BUTLER—Why do you presume that?

Mr. FOSTER—Because he said he had got a letter from a member of Congress advising him not to testify.

Mr. BUTLER—It was not from me. His counsel was an ex-member of Congress.

Mr. FOSTER—There was nothing but "coat tails" about it.

Mr. BUTLER—No, sir. There was not even that. Now let me ask you a question. Did you say in that letter that you wanted to get a rap at old Cockeye?

Mr. FOSTER—Yes, I did. [Laughter.] And I want to ask the gentleman from Massachusetts if I did not get a rap at him?

Mr. BUTLER—No, not one, not even at his coat tail. You have just stated that you never got near than his coat tail.

Mr. FOSTER—Well, I think the gentleman was finally knocked down here one day. But we will have no more of this. Let me go on with my story.

Mr. FOSTER continued his statement about the origin of the Sanborn investigation, and remarked, ironically, that of course the gentleman (Butler) had no connection with the contracts. I don't suppose, he said, that the gentleman knows of Prescott having an office in the same building with him in Boston. I don't suppose he knows anything about an offer of $5,000 to a Brooklyn paper to take Sanborn aside. I don't suppose he knows anything about Prescott buying up the man who stole my letter and gave it to the gentleman from Massachusetts. Why, I expected my letters to be stolen after I got into controversy with the gentleman from Massachusets, and I wrote them on purpose. [Laughter.] There is nothing in any letter that I have written that I am ashamed of, and further, this House had to pass a resolution to keep the gentleman from Massachusetts stealing telegrams for it was aimed at him! [Laughter.] I know the gentleman has access to my district to find out something about the manufacturing and farming interests. I have informed that the secret service has been used to send a man to my district, under Richardson as Secretary of the Treasury and Bluffield as Solicitor, ostensibly to look after a fifty cent counterfeit piece. But I don't suppose the gentleman from Massachusetts knows anything about it. I don't suppose he knows anything about Jayne counterfeiting quarters, but they have been there. Now it seems to me that, under these provocations, I have a right to call "Old Cockeye" now and then. [Laughter.]

Mr. FOSTER then gave a history of the case of Phelps, Dodge & Co., and said that a more unprovoked, unwarranted and outrageous assault than that by Mr. Butler on the House upon those gentlemen, he had never heard; nor had the House been, he also supposed that Phelps, Dodge & Co. would rob the country of $1,640?

Mr. BUTLER—No.

Mr. FOSTER—That was all the unpaid duty charged against them. We must consider the surroundings. For such ordinary vagabond should take $1,640 in that way, we would call him a thief; but when you take into account the high character and standing of these gentlemen, it is highly improbable that they would commit a fraud of that kind. If I should invite the gentleman from Massachusetts (Butler) to dine with me next day, and take a teaspoon and find it in his pocket, no one would believe that he had stolen it. [Laughter.] But if I should put it in the pocket of some vagabond, of course he would be a thief. Now in my deliberate opinion, and I believe the Committee on Ways and Means unanimously believe that Phelps, Dodge & Co. would be absolutely robbed, and this House and this country never will do justice by them until they pay them their money back again.

Mr. BUTLER—Why don't you bring in your bill for that purpose?

Mr. FOSTER—The time has not come for that yet.

Mr. H. R. ROBERTS also replied to Mr. Butler. That gentleman, he said, had taken an extraordinary course in regard to the passage of a measure after it had become a law, and this was more remarkable because he had ample opportunity to oppose the measure when it was still before the House. Three times the Committee on Ways and Means had brought in bills to enable the gentleman to appear and discuss it, but he was sick, though not too sick to denounce the bill vigorously in the Democratic caucus. At the request of Mr. Roberts, the Clerk read a statement of Jayne, in his testimony, that he had employed General Butler as counsel in the Phelps, Dodge & Co. case, and had paid him a fee, and Mr. RUFUS HOAR was asked to show why the gentleman from Massachusetts (Butler) knew nothing of the matter. He was the best to know more about our side of it than I. Perhaps it is a part of the task which he has assigned to himself to defend the Democratic party, and to make a consistent and reputable mercantile house on the floors of Congress.

Mr. TREMAIN said the time for the gentleman (Butler) to make his defense had been when the bill was before the House. He had been invited and had not come. He had been "sick," but he would be sicker yet before he got through in connection with Whitney and Janney. Mr. Tremain defended Phelps, Dodge & Co. in regard to the importation of statuary, and said that that was a stale old story, dug up from the gutters to sustain the vortex of corruption and of lies, and to bring discredit on the name of Phelps, Dodge & Co.

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The Commercial.

SATURDAY, JUNE 20, 1874.

PROBABLY the reason why Senators CONKLING and CARPENTER entertain their little grudge against the press is because the latter has so effectually rubbed the gilt off them.

UNDETERRED by its past lamentable failures in the same line, the *Tribune* again seems perfectly willing to accept a fresh engagement as John the Baptist in another new party play.

IT BEGINS to look a little as though a majority of the United States Senators were inclined to run a muck against the press. Are they quite certain that they can stand the pressure?

WONDER what course the Democracy will be likely to pursue in regard to the financial question, now that it is evident the Republican party is not going to be split into fractions on that subject?

"Two souls with but a single thought" only faintly expresses the close relationship and association of sentiment and feeling existing on the part of one of our morning and one of our evening local contemporaries.

THE iron interests of England, like those of our own country, are greatly depressed. Numerous heavy failures are reported in our latest files, and in the single county of Staffordshire alone only forty-two out of one one hundred and fifty-three furnaces are at work.

A SOMEWHAT important decision has just been rendered in the United States District Court of New Jersey, which affirms the principle that insurance companies have no power to arbitrarily cancel policies for any other causes than such as actually affect the risk of the contract.

WILL Postmaster SAMBARD, of Atlanta, Georgia, who has got himself elected President of a new "GRANT National Club," permit us meekly to suggest that he is making a spectacle of himself? SAM BARD's unflinching fidelity to office is the most touching characteristic of his greasy nature.

A NEW YORK court has just decided a case which would seem to establish a fact merchants everywhere would do well to bear in mind—to the effect that the latter cannot recover for goods sold to minors. The decision released the defendant from a large number of debts contracted just before he attained his majority.

ST. LOUIS having gotten her big bridge, her implacable rival, Chicago, is going to erect "the finest railroad depot structure in America." The following lines will be included in it: Michigan Central, Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, Chicago and Alton, Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago, Chicago and Northwestern, and Milwaukee and St. Paul. The estimates and plans are to be prepared immediately.

THERE is a proposition in Congress to authorize the President to refund to the Japanese Government the entire indemnity fund, to be expended for the educational advancement of her people in the arts of peace and civilization, upon the ground that it would insure to the Japanese Government and people an additional, as well as a substantial proof, of the friendly regard of our government and people.

THE exact value of the contemptuous references in which a portion of the English press so frequently indulges with respect to the political "corruption" existing in this country, may be the better ascertained by reflecting that thirteen members of the present British House of Commons have already been unseated for malpractices at the last general election, and that there are others yet to hear from.

THE employment of Chinese coolie labor, as a substitute for negro labor, is again being agitated in the Gulf States of the South. The plan comprehends the importation, direct from China to Savannah, Mobile or New Orleans, of skilled Chinese agriculturists, and thence to plantation direct. The experiments heretofore made with Chinese labor in those States have not resulted encouragingly for the planters, and there is no likelihood that the new venture, if it is made, will be any more successful than have been its predecessors.

IN THE celebrated case of the Illinois State suits against the Chicago and Alton Railroad for violation of the new railroad law of that State—heretofore referred to in these columns,—the United States Circuit Court, application for transfer to which tribunal was recently made, has just decided that it has no jurisdiction in the case, and has quashed the writ of *certiorari*. The matter will, consequently, be brought to an issue in the State Courts. In this decision, which covers a number of similar cases in the same State, an important principle of local self-government is affirmed.

WITH reference to the vexed question of Civil Rights, the following pithy observations of the Springfield *Republican* hit the nail squarely on the head:

"This much, at least, a Republican Congress and President might do—set the States an example by enacting that, within the conceded limits of Federal authority, no citizen should hereafter have the advantage of any other citizen on account of the accident of color. This much a Republican Congress and President *ought* to do. Not simply because it is the logical and consistent thing, but because it is the right and just thing."

The latter sentence compasses the whole matter. Let us provide the distaff and spindle. Providence will furnish the flax.

GOVERNORS of States, you see, possess the pardoning power; and the Democracy of New York, headed by Tammany, are putting forth extraordinary efforts to create a division in the Republican ranks of that State, and thus prevent the renomination of Governor DIX, whose election, should he be renominated, is as certain as any human probability can be. Singularly enough, notwithstanding the fact that his record as a Temperance man, both in private life and in public office, is absolutely spotless, the ultra Temperance people seem likely to lend themselves to the furtherance of these Democratic designs, by putting a straight prohibitory gubernatorial candidate in the field. And TWEED, from his enforced retiracy, watches and hopes.

THE latest educational enterprise which has for its object the instruction of students in special and peculiar branches, has just been inaugurated in Massachusetts, in the shape of the establishment of a University of Modern Languages, the principal object of the institution being to offer special facilities for instruction in all the spoken tongues of America, Europe and Asia. No such academy now exists in this country, and the projectors urge with much force that it has become a pressing necessity. Year by year, as they point out, the path of commerce leads American enterprise into closer relations with distant kingdoms, the peoples whereof employ languages but little known, and still less taught, in the schools and colleges of this country. It is further proposed to collect libraries of the various languages to be taught, and attach them to each department. The trustees of the institution state that every day they are receiving liberal promises of support from the leading merchants of our principal cities, and indorsements of their enterprise from some of the best known friends of education all over the country. The university will in no way be a competitor with any already existing, but will simply form a much-needed auxiliary to the educational machinery now in use throughout the land.

THE main features of the new Bankrupt bill, which has just been passed by Congress, and will, without doubt, be approved by the President, are as follows: Forty days are allowed to elapse before a merchant or trader who fails to pay his commercial paper is liable to be thrown into bankruptcy. The assent of one-fourth in number and one-third in value of the creditors is required to throw a debtor into bankruptcy. This provision relates back to the first of last December. Proceedings may be discontinued whenever the debtor pays those secured debts which were the ground of throwing him into bankruptcy, or whenever the consent of the court is obtained and a majority of the creditors ask for a discontinuance of the proceedings. In order to set aside hypothecated pledges or loans on the bankrupt's estate, it must appear that the party dealing with the bankrupt knew that he intended to perpetrate a fraud on the Bankrupt law, and that he intended to go into bankruptcy. When a loan is made to a bankrupt in good faith and security taken with intention of aiding him to pull through, it is to be considered as having actual value, and the security is not to be invalidated by proceedings in bankruptcy. A voluntary bankrupt may have his discharge if his estate pays thirty per cent. of his debts, or provided he obtains the consent of the same number of his creditors as is necessary to throw him into bankruptcy. An involuntary bankrupt can get his discharge if his conduct is free from all fraud and he is innocent of any violation or infringement of the Bankrupt act. Assignees are prohibited from dividing fees with other persons engaged in the case. Composition by creditors may be made with the assent of the debtor, providing a majority of the creditors join, where approved by the court, for release and discharge of the debtor. The fees and expenses are reduced one half until the judges of the Supreme Court shall establish a permanent reduction and simplify the proceedings. All the acts of the persons connected with the execution of the law are to be made public in the shape of full and minute reports from the clerk, the assignee, the marshal, and the register. Original jurisdiction is conferred upon the Territorial Courts, with an appeal to the Supreme Court of the Territory. As will be perceived, the amendments to the old law are almost entirely in the interest of the debtor class.

CLERICAL LONGEVITY.

Some months ago we called attention to certain statistics of life assurance which illustrated the longevity of the clerical class in the United States. It also appeared that the biography of the American pulpit from the earliest times fully sustains the results founded on the statistics of the last thirty years. A distinguished Swiss writer on the subject of vital statistics, Mr. STUESSI, has lately published a paper in which he examines the subject of clerical mortality in the Confederation, and shows that Swiss Protestant preachers are even longer-lived than members of the same profession on this side of the water. The average duration of a clergyman's life is sixty-five years, higher than that of any other class. Of one hundred theologians forty-two live to be seventy, twenty-seven live to be seventy-five, fourteen live beyond eighty, five beyond eighty-five, and one above ninety; a showing not made by any other profession or occupation. In order to account for the longevity of clergymen MR. STUESSI reminds us of the perfect regularity of their lives, their sobriety of mind as well as conduct, the absence of intellectual and physical excitements and overexertion, their freedom from care and anxiety, the alternation in their lives of moderate mental activity with moderate corporal exercise in the open air. Thus living, especially those who reside in the country, they almost wholly escape the friction which is so easily and often fatal to the human machine.

Our statistician doubts, however, whether the clergymen at present in active service will live as long as their predecessors. Formerly the profession enjoyed all the advantages just mentioned, but like other men they are now compelled to live faster and may be expected to die sooner. Much heavier demands are now made upon them. In consequence of the increase of intelligence in the people they have to be more careful and laborious in preparation of their sermons, and the world is more exacting than formerly in requiring them to attend to all the duties incumbent upon the pastor. Even in country places the most secluded, the minister feels the pressure of the time and the necessity of adapting himself to its requirements. Clergymen themselves are more earnest than formerly; conscience in some cases, ambition in others, and mere unrest in still others, prompt them to lay upon themselves burdens which their predecessors would never have thought of assuming. It is therefore much to be doubted whether forty-two per cent. of the preachers of the present day will attain an age of over seventy years.

It seems that the Catholic clergy do not live so long as their Protestant brethren. In explanation, the statistician reminds us of their unmarried state and of the familiar fact that celibacy is not propitious to length of days. There are, however, other reasons why priests die younger than Protestant ministers, since the married clergy of the Greco-Catholic church are still shorter lived than the bachelor priests of the church of Rome. According to one writer, the chief reason of the short life of the Catholic priest is found in the difficulties, toils and perils which are connected with the office of the priesthood. In that respect the Catholic clergyman may be compared with the physician. Neither one nor the other is at liberty to regard wind or weather when summoned to the bedside of the sick; neither his own illness nor the fear of infection may keep him away when called to carry help or consolation to the dying.

There is, no doubt, something in this explanation in some parts of the world. In France, Switzerland and parts of Germany there are many very laborious priests who spare themselves no hardship in the service of their flocks, and as the presence of a priest at the bedside of a devout Catholic is even more indispensable than that of a physician, the parish priest often finds himself in hard lines. He has, however, little intellectual labor to perform in comparison with that of the Protestant pastor, and the Protestant pastor, especially in country places, whether in Europe or America, often does hard work in the way of visiting his flock. Judge ADDISON, of Pittsburgh, who had practised both professions, used to say that the mental and physical toil of a lawyer in good practice is slight and unexhausting in comparison with the mental and physical toil of the pastor who preaches two sermons every week and attends to the other duties of his office.

UNINTENTIONALLY, of course, the Pittsburgh *Volksblatt* somewhat misrepresents the statement made in the COMMERCIAL a few days ago, concerning the present political position of the Western Germans. The Cleveland *Anzeiger*, cited by us, denied emphatically the truth of the assertion put forth by the New York *World*, that the Germans of the West had ceased to be Republicans and had become Democrats. According to the *Anzeiger*, the Germans of the section referred to are as good Republicans as ever, and have no thought of uniting with the Democratic party. They have, however, the *Anzeiger* believes, resolved for the future to disregard all the old party lines for the purpose of combining their strength in defense of certain principles affecting the freedom of life and industry, which seem to them in peril. Such was the general drift of the remarks which we quoted from the Cleveland paper, adding the comment that remarks of like purport were common in the German papers of the West, the Illinois *Staats Zeitung*, referred to by the *Volksblatt*, being one of the papers to which we allude. We wrote not as partizans but as "honest chroniclers" trying to report facts.

In the same spirit we now quote some of the most recent utterances of the *Staats Zeitung* as confirming the statements of the Cleveland *Anzeiger*. "The most important question of the day," says the Illinois organ, "concerns the finances, and Congress during the present session has furnished proof that the Republican party as such is incapable of resolving the financial problem. The grangers in Indiana and Illinois have shown themselves equally incapable of effectually dealing with the subject. The only party to which Germans withdrawing from the Republican party can attach themselves with honor is a party which, sharply and definitely, without if or but, without compromise or deceptive ambiguities, condemns the paper money swindle, demands return to specie payments in the quickest and most direct way, and declares itself frankly hostile to all legislation violently interfering with personal and industrial freedom. The name to be assumed by the party is a matter of indifference." Another recent utterance of the same paper is also significant. It asserts that "the bond between the Germans and those American pietists whom the slavery question brought together in one camp has been rent asunder by the temperance question."

Even assuming that the *Staats Zeitung* expresses the views of the Germans of the West, we are unable to perceive that their withdrawal from the Republican party is a necessary consequence. Be that as it may, there is legitimate "consolation" in the fact that they are not and do not intend to be Democrats.

AS AN indication that the United States is in a fair way to ultimately regain her proper place as a great maritime power, the following fact, cited by the New York *Commercial Advertiser*, possesses marked importance: Some two years ago a large American house in China submitted proposals to shipbuilders in New York City and in England for the construction of a and in England for the specifications in each large steamer, the specifications in each case being precisely the same. The result was a difference of eighty thousand dollars in favor of the British yards. The contract, therefore, was never given out. Quite recently, estimates of the cost of construction were once more invited, the vessel proposed remaining the same in dimensions and in all other respects, when it was found that the odds against the builders of this country have been largely overcome. The reason, of course, is that while coal, iron, and labor, have all been growing more expensive in England, these essential requisites in shipbuilding have all been cheapening in the United States, turning the scales in our favor. The preponderance is not yet decided, but the great changes which have already taken place afford ground for substantial encouragement. All that is needed to inspire our shipbuilders with a new hope, is a revival of trade.

THURSDAY'S New York papers publish detailed returns of the imports and exports at that port for last month and since the beginning of the calendar and fiscal years. During the past month the total coin value of goods entered at that port was $36,470,532, against $34,616,191 for the same month last year. The total importations for the five months ending with May amounted to $183,583,350, against $191,900,651 for the corresponding period last year, and the total value of importations during the past eleven months of the present fiscal year was $363,103,084, against $321,226,407 for the relating fiscal period last year. The exports for May were $35,657,248, which shows a gain over May last year of $6,460,639—those since the first of January were $136,695,208, showing a decrease as compared with the corresponding period last year of $487,365, and for the past eleven months of the fiscal year they were $318,293,739; which, as compared with the same months last year, shows a gain of about $17,000,000. New York usually receives about two-thirds of all the imports that enter the United States, and ships about forty per cent. of the exports; but this year its proportion of the exports is said to be increasing, recent tables giving upwards of forty-six per cent., exclusive of specie.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

"Dog"-gerel:—

"Asphyxiation is my vexation,
Strychnia's just as bad;
The law of muzzle to me's a puzzle—
It's action makes me mad."

The Massachusetts Legislature is bound to outsit Congress.

The Brady salvage case is still dragging its slow length along in Philadelphia.

B. Gratz Brown has eschewed buttered water-melon, and taken to the Gospel.

Prescience: Every village in Colorado is agitating the erection of factories of some kind.

That local evening contemporary is still a good deal torn up in mind. But it is a little matter.

Russia is about to pounce upon China "in self-defense." What about the fable of the wolf and the lamb?

There is a "Republican" paper in this city whose orders evidently emanate from Democratic headquarters.

A careful Chicago reporter, desiring to be particular, says that a man was "seriously killed and otherwise injured."

Philadelphia needs a dry dock. The American steamship India has had to go to New York to get her bottom painted.

Out West the Democratic papers are pulling down their new party as diligently as they were building it up a week or two ago.

The Memphis *Avalanche* pertinently observes that the settled feeling against more than two terms is strong as law in the popular mind.

Convicts in the Connecticut State prison are hereafter to hold their heads up, like men, having heretofore been required to look down.

A Sister of Charity cannot be excused from attendance as a witness because of her religious vows. So decides the New York courts.

The project of starting another New York daily morning paper, alluded to in the COMMERCIAL a few days ago, is now understood to have fallen through.

Washington, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe and Jackson served two consecutive terms each, and the latter four imitated Washington by declining a third term.

Ohio papers complain that the cut worm is injuring the corn, the potato bug the potatoes, and now comes a small specimen of grasshopper and pitches into the clover.

Some cremation: The number of deaths resulting from the sale and use of an adulterated article of coal oil, amounts to two thousand annually, in all the States and Territories.

It is impossible not to be struck by the strong resemblance of the popular objections to the Civil Rights bill to those urged from the beginning against emancipatory legislation.

The Republican organization having at no time permitted party considerations to hinder its exposure and defeat of fraud and wrong, the Democracy are naturally opposed to it.

Chicago is determined to take position as the second city in the Republic by hook or by crook. She is first in some features, but they are not of a very attractive character.

The discovery of another new planet, of the eleventh magnitude, in sixteen hours, half a minute, right ascension, twenty-two degrees, thirty-two minutes, declination South, is announced.

It is the plain duty of Republicans to try and effect the necessary and proper reforms within the Republican party, instead of standing outside pouting and refusing to co-operate, because everything does not go to suit their special views.

PERSONAL.

San Francisco is jubilant over the munificent gifts of Mr. Lick, and is determined to have a Lick at her benefactor in the shape of a mass meeting.

The marriage of Lieutenant Fitch, of the United States Navy, and Miss Minnie, daughter of General Sherman, is announced for October 14, at the latter's residence in Washington. The Bishop of Ohio will perform the ceremony.

After considerable discussion as to the prospects of the Sumner subscription, the committee resolves to abandon the original project of a monument, and recommends to the public the erection of a statue of the Senator, at an expense of about fifty thousand dollors. To this end they will devote their future endeavors.

Rev. Mr. Welles, the new Episcopal Bishop of Wisconsin, is forty-five years old. He was born in Watertown, New York, and graduated at Hobart College, Geneva, in that State. He came to Minnesota seventeen years ago, and located at Red Wing, where he has since remained pastor of Christ Church. He is said to be a man of great eloquence and fine executive ability.

The press of the country are hastening to do honor to Vice President Wilson, who failed to go to the Chicago love-feast of original Abolitionists (although he had purchased his ticket), because his mother-in-law was not very well that day. At the Mill river disaster, too, a worthy young man risked his life to save his mother-in-law from the flood. Those efforts in behalf of the ill-treated class of mothers-in-law speak well for the year and the century.

Henry Ward Beecher has sent a generous check to Mr. Ernst Perabo, at Boston, for the Beethoven fund, accompanying it with this letter: "If I should send you all the pecuniary value of the joy that Beethoven has given me, it would take double of all I am worth. If I send but a mite, it is because there are so many other poor and feeble and struggling to whom I am indebted. After every living thing is dead that bears Beethoven's blood, Austria will then, probably, build a monument to Beethoven."

Massachusetts has a strange case of depraved youthful propensity in a four-year-old child, that, from its very cradle, has evinced a constant desire to bite, or rather gnaw, his fingers and hands, until an indulgence in the appetite seems to be almost his only source of gratification. If left alone he would lie on his back for an hour at a time, chewing his fingers and tearing out pieces of flesh and bone with the voracity of a savage animal. He has pursued this habit with such fatal persistency as to reduce all the fingers of both hands to raw and bleeding stumps, with all of the thumb of the left hand nothing whatever remains. His parents were first cousins.

The Oregon Democracy have elected a very singular genius to Congress. His name is George LaDow, and he lives in an interior county. His nomination was very unexpected, and when he heard of it he made him sick. Still he never dreamed of being elected; if he had, it would probably have killed him. The people appear to have gone to work and elected him just to see how it would result. La Dow seemed to think he was abundantly qualified for the place, but he freely gave it out that the expense of a canvass was too much for him. "Why," said he to a friend, "I went to Pendleton and made a speech thar, and it cost ten dollars! Et I shud go down thar to Willamette and go to speechifyin', it ud probably cost me a hundred an' fifty dollars!" The generous Oregonians heard of this, and they just determined that La Dow shouldn't fail for this reason. That was the way he jumped into fame.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET.

FOR CONGRESS—TWENTY-SECOND DISTRICT,
JAMES S. NEGLEY, Pittsburgh.

FOR CONGRESS—TWENTY-THIRD DISTRICT,
THOMAS M. BAYNE, Allegheny.

FOR STATE SENATE—FORTY-SECOND DISTRICT,
HUGH McNEILL, Allegheny.

FOR STATE SENATE—FORTY-FOURTH DISTRICT,
JNO. C. NEWMYER, Wilkins Township.

FOR STATE SENATE—FORTY-FIFTH DISTRICT,
MILES S. HUMPHREYS, Pittsburgh.

FOR ASSEMBLY—FIRST DISTRICT,
HENRY M. LONG,
W. H. GRAHAM,
HENRY GERWIG.

FOR ASSEMBLY—SECOND DISTRICT,
JAMES ONSLOW,
CHARLES JEREMY.

FOR ASSEMBLY—FOURTH DISTRICT,
D. B. MORRISON,
S. J. WAINWRIGHT,
J. P. McCORD,
JAMES LARIMER.

FOR ASSEMBLY—FIFTH DISTRICT,
B. C. CHRISTY, Sewickley,
H. K. SAMPLE.

FOR ASSEMBLY—SIXTH DISTRICT,
A. B. YOUNG,
GEORGE ARCHIBALD.

FOR JUDGE ORPHANS' COURT,
W. G. HAWKINS, Jr., Wilkins Township.

FOR DISTRICT ATTORNEY,
E. A. MONTOOTH, Pittsburgh.

FOR ASSISTANT DISTRICT ATTORNEY,
JOHN McQUAIDE, Etna.

FOR COMMISSIONER,
G. W. WEIDELL, McKeesport Borough.

FOR DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
HENRY R. CHALFANT.

RELIGIOUS NEWS.

Dr. Abel Stevens and wife have sailed for Europe, for an extended tour upon the Continent.

Rev. J. W. Bain has resigned the charge of the Third United Presbyterian congregation of Allegheny city.

Rev. J. P. Robb, late of Providence, R. I., has been appointed to labor for the ensuing year at Indianapolis.

Rev. J. M. Johnston has resigned the charge of the Central United Presbyterian congregation of Allegheny city.

The Pittsburgh Ministerial Association of the Methodist Church will meet in Bellevue, July 9th, at ten o'clock A. M.

Rev. Mr. Griffith will preach in St. Mark's Episcopal church, South Eighteenth street, next Sunday—morning and evening.

The Rev. W. H. Cudworth, of Boston, has accepted the pastorate of the church of the Messiah, vacated by Mr. Hepworth.

Rev. J. J. Murray, D.D., is spending this week at Adrian College, Michigan. A number of persons from this city are also at Adrian.

Rev. Mr. Craig, pastor of the Baptist church at Sewickley, is increasing his membership, and is highly esteemed by his people.

Rev. J. B. Lucas will preach at Homestead on Sabbath, at 2½ P. M. The people of that place have asked Mr. Lucas to preach once a month.

Rev. J. H. Pressly, D.D., of Erie, Pa., has returned from his sojourn in the South. His health is not yet entirely restored, as many will regret to learn.

Rev. J. W. Ellis, pastor of the Third Methodist church of this city, holds services every Sabbath evening at six o'clock in the orchard near his church.

The Woman's Baptist Missionary Society of the West, at its third annual meeting in Chicago recently, reported the receipt during the year of $8,887.

Rev. G. H. Humphrey will lecture next Sabbath evening, in his church corner of Sarah and Twentieth streets, taking "St. Peter" as the subject of his discourse.

Rev. J. Fuendeling, of the Christ Reformed church, Reading, Pa., takes a two months' vacation, in a trip with his family to the Fatherland, to visit his early home and friends.

Rev. Dr. Van Nest, on account of his health, has resigned the care of the American chapel at Florence, greatly to the regret of the people who have attended upon his ministry.

The Rev. W. R. Patton, A. M., from Crosier Seminary, Pa., will preach in the East Birmingham Baptist church next Sabbath morning at 10:30, and also in the evening at 7:30 o'clock.

The new tabernacle of the National Camp Meeting association was dedicated recently in Baltimore. It is 90 by 135 feet and cost $1,200. Revs. Inskip, McDonald and others made appropriate addresses.

The Rev. Dr. Palmer, of New Orleans, has resigned the pastorate of the First Presbyterian Church in that city, and has accepted the Chancellorship of the South-western University, located at Clarksville, Tenn.

On Saturday, June 6th, Rev. Carl Moore was installed pastor of Washington congregation, Presbytery of Kittanning, by a committee of Presbytery, consisting of Revs. D. Hall, D.D., A. T. Bell, and A. Virtue.

The Rev. Alvin Bennett, aged ninety-one years, and the only surviving brother of Rev. Alfred Bennett, of Homer, died at Freetown, N. Y., on the 21st ult. He was successively pastor of several churches in Litchfield Co.

The *United Presbyterian* says: Rev. Alexander Clark, editor of our sprightly contemporary, the *Methodist Recorder*, we are gratified to learn, is recovering from the severe illness with which he has been prostrated.

Rev. E. C. Stevens, D. D., and wife, missionaries at Rangoon, Burmah, arrived in New York on the 22d ult. They brought with them two children of Rev. D. A. Smith. Mrs. Kelley and Miss Higby accompanied them.

During commencement week at Lewisburg University, Rev. J. D. Herr, of this city, will preach the sermon before the "Society of Inquiry." His own pulpit will be supplied during his absence by Rev. J. G. Brueninger, of Mount Washington.

The corner-stone of a new house of worship, Reformed Church, was laid at McEwensville, Pa., on Whit Sunday. The pastor, Rev. J. K. Millett, who has been in ill-health for some time, was assisted on that occasion by Rev. T. F. Hoffmeir.

A tabernacle has been erected at "Sea Cliff," capable of seating comfortably 5,000 persons. Beside the usual provision of cottages and boarding houses, it also accommodations for four hundred persons, which ought to attract many visitors.

Dr. Boardman, of Philadelphia, has been taken to task by the Ministerial Conference of the Baptists of that city, for holding sentiments supposed to be in favor of open communion. A vote recently taken in his church sustains him unanimously.

The Rev. James C. Burns, delegate from the Free Church of Scotland to the General Assembly, recently held, brother-in-law of the lamented Dr. Guthrie, spoke with much seeming pride of the fact that he was a country minister and had been one for thirty years.

Rev. Prof. Swing's popularity is increasing so rapidly in Chicago that the members of his church have about decided to erect a new and large structure where all who desire to hear him can be accommodated. The plan agreed upon is for a tabernacle capable of seating three thousand. It is to be a plain edifice, not exceeding in cost one hundred thousand dollars. It will be owned by stockholders, the funds being obtained by subscription.

Prof. Schem gives us, in the New York *Methodist*, the following statistics of the religious bodies of the United States: "The returns are brought up to November, 1873. The Methodists of all branches, it appears, number 2,525,408; Baptists, 1,725,101; Presbyterians, 706,973; Disciples (Campbellites) 500,000; Lutherans, 487,195; Congregationalists, 318,916; Protestant Episcopalians, 247,643; Reformed Church (German), 132,195; United Brethren in Christ, 124,464; Evangelical Association (Albrechts), 83,149; Reformed Church (Dutch, 64,215; Universalists, 60,000; Unitarians, 30,000.

THE San Francisco *Open Letter* prints the following unblushing confession: "For some time past a poem entitled 'Binley and '46' has been going the rounds of the press, purporting to have been written by Bret Harte. Of course, the average editor on seeing a poem by Bret Harte, grabbed his shears, and cut it out to reprint. It finally reached *Frank Leslie's* and was given the benefit of a full-page illustration by Matt Morgan. The poem appeared for the first time in the *Open Letter*, and its history is as follows: Some weeks ago one of the editors of the *Open Letter* made the assertion that a poem, written in the style of any well-known poet, no matter how absurd, would be copied clear to the Atlantic seaboard. This point was disputed, and accordingly the poem was written in the *Open Letter* office, as a contribution by Bret Harte, and published as such. The result was as expected. The papers were sold, and we now take the opportunity of informing them that, as the joke has gone so far, they might as well know all about it. In the first place, the complete absurdity of the poem ought to strike anybody. It represents an engineer rushing through the snow blockade without any stoker, and at last freezing to death by the very side of a blazing fire and steam up."

Stars and Meteors.

At certain seasons meteors dart across the firmament between the earth and the fixed stars. But they quickly vanish, while the fixed stars remain. In the medical firmament the great vegetable invigorant, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, has long been a *fixed star of the first magnitude*. Little meteors, in the shape of imitations, bearing various names, now and then attempt a glimmering competition with it, but they soon disappear from the field of vision, leaving the glory of the *true remedy* unimpaired. The number of these will-o'-the-wisps that have come to grief within the last twenty years is beyond computation, and those now in existence are in the last agonies of extinguishment. The standard tonic and alterative, that cures and prevents so many distressing diseases, and which no debilitated invalid ever took without receiving a wonderful accession of strength and vitality, only derives increased popularity from the attempts of charlatans to run their failures in the Hostetter groove.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,
NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.
Assets January 1, 1873 - $778,251 56.
CHARTERED IN 1862.
Open daily from 9 to 4 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENINGS, from May 1st to November 1st, 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of Six Per Cent. computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Book of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.
BOARD OF MANAGERS.
GEO. A. BERRY, President.
JOHN SCOTT, JAS. PARK, JR., Vice Presidents.
D. E. McKINLEY, Secretary and Treasurer.
A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Follansbee, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robert C. Schmertz, Christopher Zug.
John H. Bailey, Solicitor.

FAMILY MEDICINES.
SPECIALTIES!
Prescriptions Carefully Compounded.
We make a Specialty of
Sponges, Fine Hair Brushes, Combs, Pocket Books, Imported Perfumes, Cosmetics, Hair Oils, Chamois Skins and Patent Medicines.
You will always find the Largest and Best Assorted Stock of the above articles, at the Drug and Family Medicine Store of
JOSEPH BROWNE,
Cor. Penn Avenue and Sixth Street.

SUMMER RESORTS.
BEDFORD
Mineral Springs.
THE BEDFORD SPRINGS will be open for the Reception of Guests on the 10TH DAY OF JUNE. Connections are made with Trains on Pennsylvania Railroad, at Huntingdon, Pa.; East and West, and on Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, at Cumberland, Md., for Passengers from South and West, directly through Rail to Bedford.
Excursion Tickets can be had at Railroad Offices and Baggage checked through to Springs.
For Analysis of Water, Terms of Board, &c., &c., address
A. G. ALLEN,
Superintendent Bedford Springs.
Price of Water in Barrels, (oak).....$4 25
Price of Water in Half Barrels, (oak).....2 25
Price of Water in Kegs, (oak).....2 25
Price of Water in Half Barrels, (in Mulberry).5 25

RENOVO HOTEL,
A delightful and healthy Summer Resort, on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad; also located on the west branch of the Susquehanna river, surrounded by beautiful mountain scenery, with fine trouting streams in the vicinity, will open for Boarders JUNE 22d. Accommodation first-class and charges reasonable. Train leaves Union Depot at 2.35 A. M., arriving at Renovo at 4.15 P. M. The route to Renovo is one of the most attractive and picturesque. Summer trips that can be enjoyed at Excursion Tickets at reduced rates for sale at 78 Fifth avenue, and Union Depot. For Rooms and rates apply to
R. M. N. TAYLOR, Proprietor,
RENOVO, CLINTON COUNTY, PA.

Thomson House,
AT KANE, PA.,
On the Philadelphia & Erie Railroad.
Situated on the summit of the Alleghenies, 2,000 feet above the sea, will be open for Summer guests on JUNE 22d. Train leaves Union Depot at 2.35 A. M., arriving at Kane at 9.15 P. M.
For Rooms and rates apply to
R. M. N. TAYLOR, Proprietor,
KANE, MCKEAN COUNTY, PA.

MOUNTAIN HOUSE,
Cresson Springs, Cambria County, Pa.,
Will open for the reception of guests JUNE 17TH, 1874. For other information apply to or address
GEORGE W. MULLIN,
Proprietor Mountain House,
Or St. Cloud Hotel, Philadelphia.

THE COLUMBIA HOUSE,
AT CAPE MAY.
WILL BE OPENED JULY 1.
MR. BOLTON, of Bolton's Hotel, Harrisburg, and Washington Hotel, Philadelphia, is still Proprietor of the Columbia. THS

A POINTED ADDRESS.
Convinced that the system of long credits and extravagant prices (a feature inseparable from the old credit and loss system) was not sound, safe, or satisfactory to either customer or merchant, we have wholly discarded it, and inaugurated a reform which invites and, we believe, merits public confidence.
The Foundation Principle,
READY MONEY
The goods bought and sold for Ready Money.
The very smallest rate of profit charged.
The lowest price marked in plain figures on each article, and no deviation allowed.
The customer free from payments of extra profits, necessary to credit business to cover losses.
Any article not approved is immediately exchanged, altered, or another made, and if these endeavors fail, or customer prefers, the money returned in full.
Orders from the city and country executed on this basis.
INSPECTION AND TRIAL SOLICITED ON THIS RECONSTRUCTED PLAN.
Patterns sent post free. Requests should give outline of kind and price preferred.
Our Stock is the largest in the city, both in Men's and Boys' Departments, as well as in piece goods for order work.
JOHN WANAMAKER & CO.
The One-Price, Ready Money
CLOTHING HOUSE
818 & 820 Chestnut Street,
PHILADELPHIA.

NOTICE!
All persons paying their State and County Taxes between now and the first day of July, will be allowed a discount of ten per cent.
SAM'L. KILGORE,
COUNTY TREASURER.

BLAKE'S
Patent Steam Pump.
Over 7,000 in Use.
The Best, Simplest and Most Economical Pump Made.
General Agents for Western Pennsylvania,
GEO. H. STOVER & CO.,
DEALERS IN
BELTING, HOSE, CORDAGE, MACHINERY, &c.,
75 Water Street, Pittsburgh.
REPRESENTED BY McPHERSON & HIGGINS, PARKER, PA. THS

REMOVAL.
L. H. SMITH & CO.,
HAVE REMOVED TEMPORARILY TO
NO. 51 SIXTH STREET.
Will Open about APRIL 15TH at NO. 40 SIXTH STREET, with the finest assortment of Marbleized Slate Mantels, Furnaces, Ranges, Grates, &c., to be found in the city. tf

DRY GOODS.
A. D. McKEE
OFFERS A
Magnificent Stock
OF
Suits, Polonaises, Lace Jackets, Parasols, Silk Umbrellas,
COMPRISING
ALL LATEST STYLES
AND AT THE
RIGHT PRICES.
No. 59 Market Street.

GREAT
Closing Out
SALE!
$125,000
WORTH OF
DRY GOODS
Marked Down to Close Out!
James Caldwell & Co.
Have Marked Down the Prices of their Large Stock of Dry Goods with a view to Close Out, preparatory to Removing to their New Store in the Fall.
Buyers in want of Goods will find this a rare opportunity to purchase Choice Goods, at Low Prices, as many Goods will be sold
REGARDLESS OF COST.
The Stock is now Complete in Every Department.
To Secure Choice Seasonable Goods it will be necessary to call early.
A choice lot of Pure Silk Warp Hernanis reduced from $1 25 to $1 00 per yard.
Black French Silks, from $1 50 to $1 25 per yard.
Black Alpacas, from 50c to 37 1-2c per yard.
Chintzes, from 31c to 20c per yard.
Fancy Dress Goods, from 25c to 15c per yard.
James Caldwell & Co.,
118 and 120
Federal St., Allegheny.

NEW
Spring Goods
JUST OPENING,
At Very Low Prices.
SPRING PRINTS,
In Merrimack, Cocheco, Sprague, American. All the Best Makes and Newest Styles, at Prices Lower than they were ever sold.
Spring Chintzes,
In Percales, French Chintzes, Light and Dark Colored, Handsome Styles at Popular Prices.
LOW-PRICED DRESS GOODS,
The Choicest Assortment in this market, at prices from 12 1-2c to 25c per yard, some Really Good Bargains.
MEDIUM-PRICED DRESS GOODS
In Mohairs, Alpacas, Japs, Silk Warp Goods, Pure Mohair, DeBege, Empress Cloth, in New Spring Shades, Stripes, Grey Mixtures, Spring Plaids, from 25 to 50 cents, all at Prices Much Lower than they ever were.
New Goods Opening Every Day.
A. W. ERWIN & CO.,
172 and 174
FEDERAL STREET, ALLEGHENY,
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EDGEWORTH SCHOOL,
64 Mount Vernon Place,
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THE TWELFTH ANNUAL SESSION OF THIS ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, will Reopen
On Thursday, 17th of September.
For Circulars apply to
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1874.
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SILK, FUR AND WOOL
HATS,
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American and Foreign Watches,
DIAMONDS, CHAINS, SETS OF JEWELRY, &c.,
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SPECIALTY—REPAIRING OF FINE WATCHES
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DRY GOODS.
NEW
Summer Dress Goods,
AT
Very Low Prices.
AT 18½ CENTS,
Plain and Striped Grenadines.
AT 12½ CENTS,
Plain and Striped Grenadines.
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"STOCK PRIVILEGES."—$100 and commission will purchase a first-class contract, giving you the privilege of calling or delivering (to c., being "long" or "short") 100 shares of any active stock, at any time in thirty days, and $150 to $200 for sixty days; $250 and commission will purchase an A1 contract (same time and terms as stocks) on $50,000 American gold coin. These contracts, known as "puts" and "calls," are now used by many operators in preference to speculating on a margin, as no further risk or outlay is incurred beyond the amount you decide to risk. Privileges can be had from 100 shares upwards on stocks, and $10,000 and upwards on gold. For further particulars, write or send for our "Explanatory Circular." Settlement to be made at time of purchase, or on our delivery of the contracts to your agents or bankers in New York. All "puts" and "calls" negotiated by us are signed by members of the New York Stock Exchange, or bankers of acknowledged responsibility and credit.

Refer by permission to George D. Munroe, 68 Broadway; P. B. Vellier, 101 Wall street; D. P. Montague, of Sperry, Montague & Co., 6 E. G. Pearl, of Pearl & Co., 19 Nassau street; S. Marsh, 36 Broad street; C. F. Davenport, 67 Exchange Place; R. S. Cooke, New York Stock Exchange.

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FINANCE AND TRADE.

FRIDAY EVENING, June 19, 1874.

It is intimated in our morning dispatches that the Conference Committee of the two Houses will report a bill providing for a redistribution of $55,000,000 of national currency and for limiting the greenback circulation to its present issue of $382,000,000. There is little doubt, if the "let alone" policy is pursued, that the business of the country will accommodate itself to the conditions of the currency. The country is growing at the rate of one million of population a year, and in June, with this increase of population and the increase of trade, the currency will all be wanted, as the requirements of the country increases the value of the currency will increase, and thus eventually a specie standard will be reached.

The London *Economist*, in speaking of the pre-requisites to the resumption of coin payments, says: "If no more greenbacks are issued, the augmenting trade of the country will of itself raise the value of the paper."

Nearly all conservative capitalists favor such a policy as will make little or no change in monetary affairs, but to retain the present volume of the currency till the country grows to a condition that will cause its absorption in the legitimate demands of trade, and bring about specie payments by creating a necessity for a more extended circulating medium. When this necessity is felt it is met by an increase of banking facilities by the use of bills of exchange and checks, by the clearing house and other devices, or the buying power of the currency is increased and is felt in a decline in the price of commodities as the currency approximates to par. If any persons expect a return to specie standard without this shrinkage of values and consequent distress among the debtor classes the sooner they realize this truth the better. Either we must go through this process or abandon all ideas of resumption. What we object to is that most of the proposed legislation has for its object a forcing of resumption before the country is prepared, whereas, if we are but let alone we will reach a specie basis in the natural order of events. In the meantime the fact that all the bonds of our government even the five per cent's. are now above par in gold in the markets of Europe. Should the process of appreciation of the national credit go on as rapidly for the future as it has progressed in the past, specie payments would be reached before five years. Some writers are disposed to favor the theory that the amount of money, or currency required to carry on trade is governed by the extent of the trade, but a careful examination of the facts will not bear out this theory.

Between 1821 and 1871 the population of Great Britain increased fifty per cent. From 1821 to 1841 the aggregate imports and exports of the country were doubled; from 1841 to 1861 they were again doubled, and since 1861 they have continued to increase in about a similar ratio. From 1821 to 1871 the circulation of the Bank of England only increased from £20,236,000 to £25,167,000, and this increase, small as it is, can be accounted for on grounds quite apart from the steady increase in popular tion and the enormous increase in trade. The circulation from 1821 to March 1866 did not increase.

—It is interesting to notice the fact that, whereas England has so wonderfully thriven through the demands upon her trade by the nations of the world, she has in turn become the banker of every country in the world of any commercial importance. In this respect, the heaviest demands have been made during the ten years from 1862 to 1872, either indicating an increase during that period of abnormal and costly disturbances, as in the United States and in France, or the accumulation of progressive ideas. England herself in that time decreased her debt, owing to her own people, $175,000,000; the only other like instance being Holland to the extent of $30,000,000. On the other hand, we find that the above named governments in that time have prodigiously increased their indebtedness—France to the extent of $2,500,000,000, and the United States $1,750,000,000. It is somewhat of a financial surprise to find that Italy ranks next; that country is now grouning under a burthen of $1,250,000,000. These follows Spain, with an increase during the decade of $1,100,000,000, perhaps less able to see her way through liquidation than Italy. Russia with her vast domain, an energetic Emperor, and imbued with ideas rapidly expanding, is on a high appreciation of her prodigious internal resources, has only added $1,000,000,000 to her debt. Austro-Hungary has increased $450,000,000; Egypt $350,000,000; Turkey $7,500,000; Portugal, $300,000,000, and Peru, $190,000. Other States have increased their indebtedness amounts, but perhaps, heavier in proportion to their ability to carry; whilst Mexico, Greece, Roumania, Servia and Denmark have remained stationary, for the reason that no one was found willing to loan. According to the figures previously given, I found the aggregate of national securities subscribed for and dealt in here to reach the stupendous amount of $44,113,585,105, a sum, great as it is, very far short of the actual indebtedness of the nations included in the above figures. In the report that $10,000,000,000 of these liabilities were added during the period 1862 and 1872, of which not less than one-half was directly and indirectly referrable to the war in which the United States and France were the most conspicuous expenders jointly $4,250,000,000, and that by no means including all the disbursements occasioned by the wars in which they were unfortunately engaged. The other half of the augmented debt, it is estimated, has been put to higher purposes than human destruction, but only a part of that half can be clearly traced.

—The following table shows the prices of gold, government bonds, railway stocks, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day. Furnished by the St. Clair Banking Company, No. 16 Sixth street:

June 19, 1874.	10:30 A.M.	11:30 A.M.	12:30 P.M.	2:30 P.M.	3:30 P.M.
Gold	111¼	111¼	111¼	111¼	111¼
U. S. 6's, 1881, coup	119¼	119¼	119¼	119¼	119¼
U. S. 6's, 1881, reg	118¼	118¼	118¼	118¼	118¼
5-20's, 1865	114	114	114¼	114	114
5-20's, 1867	117	117	117¼	117	116¾
5-20's, 1865	118	118	118¼	118	118
5-20's, 1865, new	120	120	120¼	119¾	119¾
5-20's, 1867	116¾	116¾	116¾	116¾	116¾
5-20's, 1868	116¾	116¾	116¾	116¾	116¾
10-40's	113	113	113¼	113	113
10-40's, coupons	113¼	113¼	113¼	113¼	113¼
Currency 6's	114	114	114	114	114
New 5 per cent	112	112	112¼	112	112
Western Union Tel	70¾	69¾	69¾	70¼	70¼
Pacific Mail	30	30	30	30¾	30¼
Adams Express	96	96	96		
Wells-Fargo Express	78	78	79		
American Express	57	57	57		
United States Express	69	69	69		
New York Central	96¼	96¼	96¼	96¼	96¼
Erie	27¾	27¾	27¾	28	28
Michigan Central	90	90	90	90	90
Michigan Southern	68¾	68¾	68¾	68¾	68¾
Illinois Central	97	97	97	97	97
Cleve. and Pitts	87¾	87¾	87¾	88	88
Chicago & North'w'n	36¾	36¾	36¾	36¾	36¾
Do. preferred	57	57	57	57	57
Rock Island	94¾	94¾	94¾	94¾	94¾
St. Paul, common	32¾	32¾	32¾	32¾	32¾
Do. preferred	52½	52½	52½	52½	52½
Wabash, common	30¼	30¼	30¼	30¼	30¼
Fort Wayne	94	94	94		
Ohio and Mississippi	22	22	22	22	22
Union Pacific	24¾	24¾	24¾	24	24¼
Chicago and Alton	93	93	93		
Harlem	127	127	127		
Hannibal & St Jos	16	16	16	16	16
C., C. & I. C	16	16½	16½	16½	16½
Tenn. State bonds, old	80	80	79		
Do. new, scrip	78	78	78		
Canada Southern, July	36	36	36		
Missouri 6's	90	90	90		
Money 2@3 ₱ cent.					

—Hazard & Montagug, brokers in stock and gold privileges, 6 Broad street New York. Straddles, or double privileges, on 100 shares stock at market price on signing of contract, 30 days, $500@400; 60 days, $400@300. Puts or calls, $100 for 100 shares 30 days; $150 to $200, 60 days, at following distance from the market, all on members New York Stock Exchange, or responsible parties:

	Puts. Below Market.	Calls. Above Market.
June 19, 1874		
Gold, 30 days for $60	½@ ¾	½@ ¾
Gold, 60 days for $60	¾@1	¾@1
Western U. Telegraph	1½@2¼	2 @2½
Pacific Mail	2 @2¼	2 @2¼
N. Y. Central & Hudson	2 @2¼	2 @2¼
Harlem	2¼@2¾	3 @4
Erie	2 @2¼	2¼@2¾
Lake Shore	2 @2¼	2¼@2¾
Northwestern	2 @2¼	2¼@2¾
Rock Island	1¾@2	2 @2¼
St. & St. Paul	1¾@2	2 @2¼
Wabash	1¾@2	2 @2¼
Ohio & Mississippi	1 @1¼	1¼@1½
Union Pacific	1 @1¼	2 @2¼
Hannibal & St. Joseph	¾ @1	1 @1¼
C., C. & I. C	1¼@1½	2 @2¼

Our commission buying puts or calls—

every 100 shares.....$6 25
Our commission buying straddles—every 100 shares.....12 50

—The following is a report of the leading Stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board at noon to-day. Furnished by Luther S. Kauffman, broker, 95 Fourth avenue:

	Bid.	Asked.
Pennsylvania Central	49¾	49¾
Pennsylvania scrip	102	
Reading	55¾	56¾
United Companies of New Jersey	125	
Oil Creek	4	4½
Lehigh Valley	61	61½
Allegheny Valley Railroad 7-30's	80	
Central Transportation Company	....	45
Pittsburgh, Cincinnati & St. Louis mortgage bonds	66½	67½

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKET

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, }
FRIDAY, June 19, 1874. }

The trade movement to-day was tolerably active, without much change from the previous day. In grain, transactions were considerably increased, and the market was considerably improved. Trade in groceries was moderately active, with a fair trade demand. In country produce, little was done, outside the usual amount of trade in green truck.

The following comparison of the wholesale prices of leading articles of produce in this market to-day, with those of a year previous, may be of interest to our readers:

	June 19, 1873.	June 19, 1874.
Butter, ₱ lb	15@17 c	15@18 c
Hams, ₱ lb	12½ c	@14½c
Mess Pork, ₱ bbl	$17 50	$19 50
Breakfast Bacon, ₱ lb	9@13 c	@13 c
Cheese, ₱ lb	9@12½c	@13½c
Eggs, ₱ doz	20 c	@17 c
Java Coffee, ₱ lb	23 c	@23 c
Roasted Rio, ₱ lb	20 c	@20 c
Sugar, St'rd A, ₱ lb	9¾ c	@10½c
Flour, ₱ bbl	$8 50@ 9 50	$7 25@ 7 75
Wheat, ₱ bushel	97@1 00	@$1 35
Oats, ₱ bushel	42@45 c	60@0 c
Corn, ₱ bushel	60@6 c	68@0 c
Lard Oil, ₱ gallon	70 c	70@0 c
Potatoes, ₱ bushel	75@1 00	@$1 20
Highwines, ₱ gallon	90@5 c	@$1 00

From this it will be seen that except in the case of flour, wheat and sugar the price of the articles named are not lower than they were a year ago, while in corn, oats, lard oil, pork and other articles there has been a very material increase.

Changes in prices to-day are not very numerous or important. In grain, wheat is lower, and we note sales at bottom prices. Corn is a shade higher, while oats are steady. New potatoes are in better supply and lower. In groceries, sugars are firmer, having advanced in the Eastern markets. Cheese is lower; butter is dull and unchanged.

The following are the receipts of the leading articles of produce by rail and river, since our last:

Flour, bbls	800	Oats, sks	852
Cheese	150	Butter, pkgs	28
Bacon, tres	36		

The following quotations are prices realized in wholesale transactions, unless otherwise specified. On small sales dealers charge an advance.

GRAIN, FLOUR AND FEED.

GRAIN—The grain market showed larger transactions in round lots to-day, and there is an advancing tendency, except in wheat which is fallen back beyond the low prices ruling at the beginning of the week. We quote red winter at $1 35 amber and white $1 40@1 45. The demand for car corn was strong with quite a rapid advance, which is due to the scarcity of No. 2, which was regarded by some dealers as an outside figure, ordered to sell, no arrive at 80c. We quote 80@85c for white and 78@79c. Oats are steady and unchanged at 60@0c for No. 2 white. Rye is in small supply and better request at $1 00@1 05. We note sales in round lots as follows:

1 car red winter wheat.....$1 35
½ car amber and white wheat.....1 37
2 cars white corn, on elevator.....61 c
1 car white oats, in elevator.....61 c
1 car Ohio oats in elevator.....60 c
¼ car white oats, in elevator.....60 c
1 car mixed oats, in elevator.....59½c
1 car Ohio oats, buyer to furnish sacks.....c
1 car ear corn, to arrive.....83 c

Trade in a jobbing way was active at 3@5c above quotations. We note sales of 1 car lots of shelled corn in this trade, at 82c.

FLOUR—The market for winter flour is rather quiet. The jobbing trade is good, but sales in round lots rather infrequent. We note sales to-day of 100 bbls Ohio winter wheat flour at $7 50@10 bbls do at $7 25. Receipts have fallen off somewhat, but the supply continues liberal. Prices are unchanged, as follows: St. Louis $9 00@10 00 ₱ bbl; white winter wheat $7 50@7 75; Ohio winter wheat $7 25@7 50; Wisconsin $6 75; red winter $7 25@7 50; rye flour $6 00; Graham flour $7 25@7 50; corn meal $5 50; oat meal $7 25@8 00 ₱ bbl.

HAY AND STRAW—Supply free and prices tending downward. We quote at $21 00@24 00 ₱ ton from store, and $20 00@21 00 on the wharf. Wagoners at the Allegheny hay market to-day were quoted at $18 00@20 00 for No. 1 timothy; No. 2, $14 00@25 00; common to good $22 00. Straw is quoted at $15 00@17 00 ₱ ton.

MILL FEED—The market is rather dull and transactions are light. We quote bran at $1 00@1 10 ₱ cwt, and chops at $1 20@1 25 ₱ cwt. Middlings are quoted at $1 90@2 00; chopped feed at $1 75@1 85 ₱ cwt.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

BUTTER—Continues unchanged with a large stock "bearing the market, at 15@17c for choice; good to prime 12@14c. For inferior grades there is no sale.

BEANS—Prime white navy beans are quoted at $2 50@2 65; medium $2 45@2 50; fair to good $2 20@2 35.

BEESWAX—Is quite white wax at 38@40c; yellow 35@36c; dark 30@32c.

APPLE BUTTER—Prime 90c ₱ gal; fair to good 60@70c.

CHICKENS—Live, spring 60@65c; old 70@75c ₱ pair as to size—market good.

CHEESE—The supply of cheese has declined during the past few days, and we now quote Ohio factory at 13½@14c. Western Reserve dairy 10@11c Scotch and Limburger, 15c. Cheese here, has been considerably decreased during the past week, as many factories have been shipping to the East.

DRIED SWEET CORN—Quotations are given at 9@10c ₱ lb.

DRIED FRUIT—Apples, choice new are quoted at 11@12c ₱ lb; choice peaches 13c ₱ lb; mixed 7 @10c; blackberries, 22c.

EGGS—The supply is good and demand active at 17@18c ₱ doz; perfectly fresh.

FEATHERS—Are quoted as follows: No. 1 ₱ lb 75c; No. 2 ₱ lb 60c.

HOPS—The market is very dull, with little trade of any sort. We quote growth of 1872 at 25@35c ₱ lb; old stock 15@20c ₱ lb.

HONEY—Clover 35c ₱ lb; buckwheat blossom 25c.

HOMINY—Quotations are at $5 00 ₱ bbl.

ONIONS—Bermudas $2 50@2 75 ₱ box.

POTATOES—The market is still dull for old stock, large portion of which, however, has been worked off. We quote at $1 20@1 25 ₱ bushel for peachblows from store; mixed $1 00 @1 10 as to quality. New potatoes are plenty and lower; we quote at $2 00@2 50 ₱ barrel.

SMALL FRUIT—The market for small fruits is active; we quote cherries at $2 00 ₱ bushel. With a free supply and good demand gooseberries are plentiful at $2 50 ₱ bushel.

VEGETABLES—Trade fairly active. New onions 25c ₱ doz. New cabbages, 10@12½c. New peas $4 00@5 00 ₱ bbl. Cucumbers $2 50@3 00 ₱ bushel.

GROCERIES.

Wholesale grocers report a a fair trade, with a steady demand from regular customers. Prices are unchanged. Sugars are reported higher in the Eastern markets, but are not noticed here. We quote as follows:

Green Coffees. ₱ lb		Fancy	$1 00
Fancy	25½c	Choice	24½c
Choice	24½c	Prime	23½c
Prime	23½c	*Molasses.* ₱ gal	
Good	22 c	Strictly choice N O	48@
Java	27@c	Choice	45@
Roasted Coffees. ₱ lb		Prime	42@
Rio, in papers	28 c	Demerara	65@70c
Mocha	37@c	*Syrups.*	
Roasted Java	30 c	Ex. white drips	67½c
Sugars. ₱ lb		Sugar drips	60@
Standard A	10½c	Lower grades	45@50c
Standard B	10¾c	Choice	55@
Extra C	10¼c	Choice Cuvona	92½c
Standard hards	11¾c	Patna	8@9¾c
Franklin crushed	12½c	Rangoon	8 @
American extra C	9¼c	*Raisins.*	
Teas.		Layers, ₱ box	$3 25
Young Hyson	50@$1 00	Valentias, ₱ lb	13@14c
Gunpowder	50@$1 25	Currants	7½@ 8c
Imperial	50@$1 00	Prunes	12½@14c
Japan	55@$1 00		

PROVISIONS.

BACON AND PROVISIONS—Trade is fairly active at the following quotations: Canvassed hams, ₱ lb, 14½c; shoulders, canvassed, 9½c; plain, 9½c; breakfast bacon, clear short rib 12½c; dried beef, canvassed, 16c; beef tongues, ₱ doz, 87½c; canvassed shoulders, ₱ lb, 9½c; clear bellies, 10½c; short rib sides, dry, 11½c; clear sides, dry, 11¾c; mess pork, ₱ bbl, $16 50; prime lard lard, in tierces, ₱ lb, 12½c; refined for summer use, in tierces: do, 12¾c; ½ bbls, do, 13¼c, buckets, do, 13¾c; 3 lb pails, do, 14½c; in 2 lb pails, do, 15c; in 3 lb pails, do, 14½c; in 5 lb pails, do, 14½c.

HIDES—The market for fish is tolerably good, especially for new. Prices are unchanged as follows:

No. 1 extra mess		Lake trout	$7 50
mackerel, ₱ bbl	$21 00	White fish	7 50
No. 1 mess	19 00	Lake herring	5 50
Extra No. 1 shore	23 00	Potomac herring,	
Extra No. 1 bay	19 00	₱ bbls	6 50
No. 1 bay	17 00	Potomac herring,	
Extra No. 2	17 50	½ bbl bbls	3 65
No. 2 bay	16 00	Shad, mackerel, shad, hif	
New No. 1	14 25	bbls	7 00
Georges codfish, ₱ bbl	6 00	Burling'n herring	1 75
Medium do	5 00	S. C. 50 in a box	

On hlf bbls 32c for extra packing is charged. Canvas cloth, 4c per piece extra. On tierces, at 13@13½c ₱ gall; in car lots at the usual deduction. Market quiet.

COTTON TWINE—Market active and firm; hams 10@11c ₱ lb; clear sides 10@10½c; ribbed sides 9¾@10c; shoulders 7@7½c. Country lard 9 @10c, as to quality.

LARD OIL—We quote extra winter strained at 90@92c ₱ gallon; summer 80@85c; No. 2, 67@72c.

TALLOW—Sales at 7c ₱ lb for prime and 6½c for medium. Demand good and market firm.

WOOL.

The movement in wool continues rather light, producers still being inclined to hold for higher figures, and buyers being fully determined to keep the market at its present prices. The Greenville, Pa., *Argus* reports the shipping in Mercer county, coming pretty rapidly and bringing, 40@50c ₱ lb as to quality. Prices here are unchanged. We quote as follows:

Combing	5c	Fine fleece	43@44c
Tubwashed	43@45c	Medium	40@42c
Unwashed	30@35c	Common fleece	30@35c
Unwashed	28@30c		

The Akron *Beacon* says of the market in that section: The wool market has opened up briskly, large purchases having been made by the dealers in the past few days. Combing wools range from 42@45c; other qualities from 40@45c. Clipping has pretty generally been completed, and so far as heard from a good quality of wool. There is a good deal of it will remain, as many holders have an idea that prices will improve, as the early advances while, on the other hand, it is not probable there will be any decline. The Eastern markets are still reported fairly active and firm, with the stock of domestic wools very much reduced, but some operators are inclined to the belief that there will be a reaction as soon as the new clip begins to go forward freely."

MISCELLANEOUS.

ASHES—The market is very dull and there is nothing doing; Soda ashes, refined 4½@4¾c; common 3½@4c; black lead 5c; arsenic 3c; potash 9c; pearls 10c.

ALES—X $3 00 ₱ bbl; XX $10 00 ₱ bbl; India ale $11 00 ₱ bbl; Bass' English ale, in kilderkins of 22 gal, $24 00@25 00; bbls, 41 gals, $40 00@41 00; hlds, 98 gals, $92 50@95 00; in cases, 4 doz bottles, $20 75.

BROOMS—We quote as follows: Common $1 75 @2 00 ₱ dozen; medium $2 25@2 50; extra $2 75@ 3 25; choice $3 50@3 75; extra $4 00; carpet brooms $1 00@1 25; whisps $1 50@2 75 ₱ dozen.

BROOM CORN—In demand. We note sales of Harl at 9@10c; green 7@8c; red 5@6c; ₱ lb.

BAGGING—Quotations are as follows: 1¾ ₱ cents @1 50 ₱ doz; 2¼ cents @1 60; 2½ cents @3 50; 3 cents @2 60; 3½ cents @2 60; 4 cents @2 60; 4½ cents @2 60; 5 cents @2 60; 10½ cents @2 60; 12 cents @2 60; 13½ cents @2 60; 15 cents @2 60; 16½ cents @2 60; 18 cents @2 60; 19½ cents @2 60; 21 cents @2 60; 22½ cents @2 60; 24 cents @2 60; 25½ cents @2 60; 27 cents @2 60; 28½ cents @2 60; 30 cents @2 60; 31½ cents @2 60; 33 cents @2 60; 34½ cents @2 60; 36 cents @2 60; 37½ cents @2 60; 39 cents @2 60; 40½ cents @2 60; 42 cents @2 60; 43½ cents @2 60; 45 cents @2 60; 46½ cents @2 60; 48 cents @2 60; 49½ cents @2 60; 51 cents @2 60; 52½ cents @2 60; 54 cents @2 60; 55½ cents @2 60; 57 cents @2 60; 58½ cents @2 60; 60 cents @2 60; 61½ cents @2 60; 63 cents @2 60; 64½ cents @2 60; 66 cents @2 60; 67½ cents @2 60; 69 cents @2 60; 70½ cents @2 60; 72 cents @2 60; 73½ cents @2 60; 75 cents @2 60; 76½ cents @2 60; 78 cents @2 60; 79½ cents @2 60; 81 cents @2 60; 82½ cents @2 60; 84 cents @2 60; 85½ cents @2 60; 87 cents @2 60; 88½ cents @2 60; 90 cents @2 60; 91½ cents @2 60; 93 cents @2 60; 94½ cents @2 60; 96 cents @2 60; 97½ cents @2 60; 99 cents @2 60; 100½ cents @2 60; 102 cents @2 60; 103½ cents @2 60; 105 cents @2 60; 106½ cents @2 60; 108 cents @2 60; 109½ cents @2 60; 111 cents @2 60; 112½ cents @2 60; 114 cents @2 60; 115½ cents @2 60; 117 cents @2 60; 118½ cents @2 60; 120 cents @2 60; 121½ cents @2 60; 123 cents @2 60; 124½ cents @2 60; 126 cents @2 60; 127½ cents @2 60; 129 cents @2 60; 130½ cents @2 60; 132 cents @2 60; 133½ cents @2 60; 135 cents @2 60; 136½ cents @2 60; 138 cents @2 60; 139½ cents @2 60; 141 cents @2 60; 142½ cents @2 60; 144 cents @2 60; 145½ cents @2 60; 147 cents @2 60; 148½ cents @2 60; 150 cents @2 60; 151½ cents @2 60; 153 cents @2 60; 154½ cents @2 60; 156 cents @2 60; 157½ cents @2 60; 159 cents @2 60; 160½ cents @2 60; 162 cents @2 60; 163½ cents @2 60; 165 cents @2 60; 166½ cents @2 60; 168 cents @2 60; 169½ cents @2 60; 171 cents @2 60; 172½ cents @2 60; 174 cents @2 60; 175½ cents @2 60; 177 cents @2 60; 178½ cents @2 60; 180 cents @2 60; 181½ cents @2 60; 183 cents @2 60; 184½ cents @2 60; 186 cents @2 60; 187½ cents @2 60; 189 cents @2 60; 190½ cents @2 60; 192 cents @2 60; 193½ cents @2 60; 195 cents @2 60; 196½ cents @2 60; 198 cents @2 60; 199½ cents @2 60; 201 cents @2 60; 202½ cents @2 60; 204 cents @2 60; 205½ cents @2 60; 207 cents @2 60; 208½ cents @2 60; 210 cents @2 60; 211½ cents @2 60; 213 cents @2 60; 214½ cents @2 60; 216 cents @2 60; 217½ cents @2 60; 219 cents @2 60; 220½ cents @2 60; 222 cents @2 60; 223½ cents @2 60; 225 cents @2 60; 226½ cents @2 60; 228 cents @2 60; 229½ cents @2 60; 231 cents @2 60; 232½ cents @2 60; 234 cents @2 60; 235½ cents @2 60; 237 cents @2 60; 238½ cents @2 60; 240 cents @2 60; 241½ cents @2 60; 243 cents @2 60; 244½ cents @2 60; 246 cents @2 60; 247½ cents @2 60; 249 cents @2 60; 250½ cents @2 60; 252 cents @2 60; 253½ cents @2 60; 255 cents @2 60; 256½ cents @2 60; 258 cents @2 60; 259½ cents @2 60; 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609 cents @2 60; 610½ cents @2 60; 612 cents @2 60; 613½ cents @2 60; 615 cents @2 60; 616½ cents @2 60; 618 cents @2 60; 619½ cents @2 60; 621 cents @2 60; 622½ cents @2 60; 624 cents @2 60; 625½ cents @2 60; 627 cents @2 60; 628½ cents @2 60; 630 cents @2 60; 631½ cents @2 60; 633 cents @2 60; 634½ cents @2 60; 636 cents @2 60; 637½ cents @2 60; 639 cents @2 60; 640½ cents @2 60; 642 cents @2 60; 643½ cents @2 60; 645 cents @2 60; 646½ cents @2 60; 648 cents @2 60; 649½ cents @2 60; 651 cents @2 60; 652½ cents @2 60; 654 cents @2 60; 655½ cents @2 60; 657 cents @2 60; 658½ cents @2 60; 660 cents @2 60; 661½ cents @2 60; 663 cents @2 60; 664½ cents @2 60; 666 cents @2 60; 667½ cents @2 60; 669 cents @2 60; 670½ cents @2 60; 672 cents @2 60; 673½ cents @2 60; 675 cents @2 60; 676½ cents @2 60; 678 cents @2 60; 679½ cents @2 60; 681 cents @2 60; 682½ cents @2 60; 684 cents @2 60; 685½ cents @2 60; 687 cents @2 60; 688½ cents @2 60; 690 cents @2 60; 691½ cents @2 60; 693 cents @2 60; 694½ cents @2 60; 696 cents @2 60; 697½ cents @2 60; 699 cents @2 60; 700½ cents @2 60; 702 cents @2 60; 703½ cents @2 60; 705 cents @2 60; 706½ cents @2 60; 708 cents @2 60; 709½ cents @2 60; 711 cents @2 60; 712½ cents @2 60; 714 cents @2 60; 715½ cents @2 60; 717 cents @2 60; 718½ cents @2 60; 720 cents @2 60; 721½ cents @2 60; 723 cents @2 60; 724½ cents @2 60; 726 cents @2 60; 727½ cents @2 60; 729 cents @2 60; 730½ cents @2 60; 732 cents @2 60; 733½ cents @2 60; 735 cents @2 60; 736½ cents @2 60; 738 cents @2 60; 739½ cents @2 60; 741 cents @2 60; 742½ cents @2 60; 744 cents @2 60; 745½ cents @2 60; 747 cents @2 60; 748½ cents @2 60; 750 cents @2 60; 751½ cents @2 60; 753 cents @2 60; 754½ cents @2 60; 756 cents @2 60; 757½ cents @2 60; 759 cents @2 60; 760½ cents @2 60; 762 cents @2 60; 763½ cents @2 60; 765 cents @2 60; 766½ cents @2 60; 768 cents @2 60; 769½ cents @2 60; 771 cents @2 60; 772½ cents @2 60; 774 cents @2 60; 775½ cents @2 60; 777 cents @2 60; 778½ cents @2 60; 780 cents @2 60; 781½ cents @

CITY MATTERS.

Louisiana Relief Fund.

We acknowledge the receipt of the following in aid of the sufferers by the late Mississippi floods:

A lady	$ 5 00
Mrs. Bawders	10 00
First English Lutheran church, Rev. S. Laird, pastor	101 20
J. F. Slagle	5 00
Cash	10 00

Obituary.

Yesterday afternoon at about three o'clock, Mrs. Anna Maria Clark, wife of Mr. Edward Clark, of the Soho Hoop Factory, and sister of Captain William Evans, of the COMMERCIAL, died suddenly at her residence. Deceased was an estimable lady and beloved by all who knew her.

Death at the Poor Farm.

Coroner McCallin yesterday held an inquest on the body of Edward Hoit, who was killed by a fall from the third story window of the City Poor Farm. Deceased was nearly forty years of age and was blind. A verdict of accidental death was rendered.

The Federal Street Grade.

A meeting of the Common Council of Allegheny city was held last evening for the purpose of reconsidering the matter of the proposed change of the grade of Federal street. H. M. Long, Esq., President, occupied the chair. Before any business was taken up a motion to adjourn was made and carried.

Partnership Trouble.

Philip Hensel yesterday filed a bill in equity in the Common Pleas, against John B. Hang. The parties are partners in the carriage-making business, and the plaintiff alleges that the defendant is not dealing justly and equitably with him. An injunction is asked to restrain the defendant from making any further collections, etc. The court is also asked to appoint a receiver.

Death from Intemperance.

Before nine o'clock yesterday morning, a man named C. Barton was found dead in his bed at the St. James Hotel. Deceased had resided at the hotel since April last, though none knew anything of his personal or business connections. Upon his person were found some papers, a gold watch, valise and numerous articles of wearing apparel, together with $2 05 in money. A physician testified that death ensued from congestion of the brain, superinduced by excessive drinking. A verdict in accordance therewith was rendered.

Sad Incident.

Yesterday Coroner McCallen was called to hold an inquest on the body of a little Norwegian girl, two years of age. The little one was the child of a woman coming West on an emigrant train on the Pennsylvania Railroad. For several days the child had been sick, and on Thursday night, in the neighborhood of Brinton station, it died. The railroad officials had the remains removed to the undertaking establishment of Mr. Devore, on Grant street, where the inquest was held. A verdict of death from unknown causes was returned. The name of the child and its mother could not be ascertained.

Allegheny Street Committee.

The Street Committee of Allegheny Councils met last evening and transacted the following business: Ordinances were ordered for a lateral sewer on Arch street from Park way to South Diamond; for the grading, paving and curbing of Pine alley from Avery's alley to the Fort Wayne Railway; for lateral sewer on South Diamond street, from East Diamond street to Federal street; for lateral sewer on West alley, extending 114 feet from Third street; for the grading of Kerr street from Refugee to Grace streets; for the grading, paving and curbing of Ohio avenue from Ft. Wayne Railroad to the Ohio river.

Again Arrested.

Tiernan and Wilson, two of the parties arrested at the Central Hotel on suspicion of being thieves, and discharged by Deputy Mayor McMasters on their furnishing satisfactory (to him) evidence of their character and good intentions were arrested again yesterday evening by officer McGovern. It will be recollected that the Squire warned the parties that they must leave town at once, as he was convinced that they were as bad as they were, and that fine to be held. Officer McGovern found them lurking about the grain elevator, and brought them to the lock-up. Today the question of their character and good intentions will be inquired into.

Slight Fires Yesterday.

There were several slight fires yesterday, but no loss or damage of any importance. Shortly after three o'clock an alarm was given from the South Side, caused by the burning of a stable near the Charleston and Virginia Railroad depot. Some two hundred dollars worth of lumber was burned.

Between ten and eleven o'clock in the evening an alarm was given from box 58. There was a small fire in a cupboard on Twenty-second street, but the loss was inconsiderable.

The alarm about midnight was caused by the burning of the roof of Chess, Smythe & Co.'s tack works, on the South Side, but resulted in no loss of importance.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

Library Hall.

If anybody is desirous to know what the Warm Spring Indians do in Oil City—how they dance, sing, and flirt with the festive scalping knife and head-ache inspiring war-club, and the traditionary tomahawk—they should go to Library Hall this afternoon or evening, and see Donald McKay's sixteen braves and squaws. The warriors of this party are among those who, under the leadership of McKay, captured Captain Jack and his party. They appeared for the first time last night, and the well interested quite a large crowd by their antics.

The Band Concert.

The Great Western Band concert next Monday evening will, without doubt, be attended by a very large audience. It is a fitting and proper. Everybody is anxious to see the new uniform and hear the superior music. The band has been diligently practicing for the event, and are in magnificent trim. The tickets are on sale at Kleber's, Wood street.

Trimble's Varieties Theater.

The fine company now engaged here, including Huntley's dramatic organization, will appear at both the matinee and evening performances in excellent bills.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

U. S. District Court—Judge McCandless.

This Court, in session at Williamsport, transacted the following business on Wednesday last:

Jacob G. Seezer, creditor, vs. Samuel Cable, debtor, Allegheny county. Rule granted on petitioning creditor to show cause why the order of discontinuance should not be rescinded, and the case reinstated and made returnable at Pittsburgh on the 27th instant.

C. Morgan & Son, creditors, vs. Joseph Schilling, debtor, Luzerne county. Debtor adjudged bankrupt, and matter referred to Register Williard.

John Lee, creditor, vs. Wm. James, debtor, Susquehanna county. Debtor's witnesses having failed to appear, trial continued.

Johnson & Breviler, creditors, vs. T. Goodman & Bro., debtors, Clinton county. Case discontinued.

Thomas S. Hutcheson, creditor, vs. Samuel Cable, debtor, Allegheny county. Rule granted, petitioning creditor to show cause why the order appointing receiver of the assignee, restraining order, &c., should not be rescinded, and the case reinstated, returnable on the 27th inst., at Pittsburgh.

United States vs. John E. Perkins. Indicted for retailing liquor without payment of special tax. Nolle prosequi ordered to be entered on payment of costs.

United States vs. Thomas Garrity. Indicted for retailing liquor without payment of special tax. Defendant pleads guilty. Fined at the instance of the United States Attorney, sentence suspended.

United States vs. William Reedy, Union county. Indicted for manufacturing and selling matches without stamping the same. Defendant was tried last September and found guilty. Sentenced to pay a fine to the United States of $50 and costs of prosecution.

United States vs. Robert Seibert. Indicted for perjury and violation of Internal Revenue (Two cases.) Trial continued.

United States vs. John Care, Bradford county. Indicted for mailing and delivering obscene publications. Defendant put on trial, and plead not guilty. Witnesses examined, case submitted to the jury with the privilege of sealing their verdict.

THE LATE JOHN McGINNISS.

Disposition of His Estate by Will.

The will of the late John McGinness, of Patton township, was filed yesterday in the office of Register Carey. Decedent directs that all his debts and the funeral expenses shall be first paid by the executors out of money that shall come into their hands. He then bequeaths to his daughter, Adley McLaughlin, wife of Robert McLaughlin, one hundred acres of land out of a tract of land situated in Ford county, Ill. He bequeaths to his daughter, Harriet Hurd, wife of Edward Hurd, two hundred acres out of said tract of land, and to his daughter Agnes, wife of Captain S. Haymaker, two hundred acres in the same tract, and to the children of William McGinniss the same, and also the same amount out of the same tract to his daughter Priscilla McGinniss. To the executors decedent will also all the remainder of the estate whatever situated, both personal and real, to have and to hold for the period of ten years after his death, and the rents and profits, after paying the expenses and taxes, repairs and improvements are to be invested under the authority of the Orphans' Court, at their discretion, as they may think advisable, for the benefit of the estate; they are to sell the real estate and divide the proceeds between the two sons, William and Wm. McGinniss, and the daughter, Sarah Ann. Priscilla McGinniss, Harriet Hurd, Adley McLaughlin and Agnes Haymaker. It is his request to the daughters is to be free from any right or interest of their said husbands that now exist or may exist.

The will is dated May 19, 1873, but no executors are named.

PRETTY AS A PICTURE.

A New Drug Store on Fifth Avenue—Go and See It.

If our readers desire to see one of the handsomest retail drug stores in the United States, let them visit No. 67 Fifth avenue. In the room lately occupied by Mr. Charles Blume as a music store, Messrs. McClarran & McKennan, already proprietors of two similar establishments in this city, have fitted up a drug store which is a triumph of good taste, and one which will, we think, compare favorably with the finest in New York or Philadelphia. Around the walls are arranged the shelves, of polished cases of black and French walnut. Between these cases, on handsome brackets, are real works of art in the shape of marble busts of noted men. The counter is of black walnut, a slab, top of statuary marble. The show cases are of beautiful design and perfect finish. In fact, nothing in the way of pains or expense has been spared in the fitting up of the new store.

It is hardly necessary to say that only the best goods to be had will be sold, as McClarran & McKennan are noted for keeping first-class articles of all kinds. The stock of perfumeries, fancy goods and toilet articles, in particular, is notably comprehensive, including a full assortment of the most celebrated French and English makes. The firm are the special agents here for the widely known "Crown" perfumeries, hair brushes and combs.

The public are invited to visit the new establishment, and take a look at the tastefully arranged show cases, and quench their thirst with a glass of Geyser, Vichy, Kissengen, Saratoga or Congress water, or a glass of soda with pure fruit syrup, or a glass of ginger ale, drawn from the most beautiful and expensive fountain in the city.

THE HAMNETT TRAGEDY.

Trial of Ernest Ortwein for the Murder of John Hamnett.

THE ARGUMENTS OF COUNSEL.

Charge of the Court on Impulsive Insanity.

PROMPT VERDICT OF THE JURY.

Guilty of Murder in the First Degree.

The trial of Ernest Ortwein, the murderer of the Hamnett family, was resumed yesterday, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, Judges Stowe and Sterrett presiding.

Counsel for the defense announced that they had no further testimony to offer.

MR. SWARTZWELDER'S ARGUMENT.

Mr. Swartzwelder made the opening argument for the defense, devoting most of his time to the legal questions involved in the plea of insanity. He presented a number of points, which were given in the charge of the Court. One of these points was to the effect that if the jury had a reasonable doubt as to the sanity of the prisoner, they must acquit. Judge Stowe reminded Mr. Swartzwelder that the Supreme Court had decided that point squarely in the Lynch case. It is not sufficient that a doubt exists as to the sanity of the defendant. The defense must show such a preponderence of testimony as will satisfy the jury that the defendant was insane. The testimony need not be such as to satisfy the jury beyond a reasonable doubt that the accused was insane, in order to secure an acquittal; but it must preponderate in that direction.

Mr. Swartzwelder made a very able argument on the subject of "uncontrollable impulse," and held that it was impossible for a sane man to have murdered those sleeping children, and deliberately lain in wait for their parents, when he could have robbed the house and escaped with his booty before the parents arrived. He cited numerous cases in support of his theory.

COL. BAYNE'S ADDRESS.

District Attorney Bayne followed on behalf of the State. He took the position that the law presumed every man sane; that Ortwein's sanity was never questioned until after the murder; that if he murdered the family, in order to possess himself of the money and goods which he thought he could get, on the absence of satisfactory proof that he was acting under an irresistable impulse,) he was guilty of murder in the first degree. He would not ask a conviction for any other grade of homicide. The question then resolved itself into the presence of sanity, as ascertained by the evidence under the law. Upon this subject you will, of course, take the law from the Court, and apply it to such facts as you find established by the evidence in this cause and draw your own conclusions.

POINTS OF PRISONER'S COUNSEL.

We are requested by prisoner's counsel to instruct you upon the following points of law as bearing upon his defence:

Homicide by Ernest Ortwein, defendant's points submitted.

First. If the jury believe that the killing was done under sudden irresistible impulse, the result of a disordered mind, which overpowered the will of the prisoner and took away from him the power of controlling it for the time, then the prisoner is irresponsible and must be acquitted.

Second. That the jury in determining the status or condition of the prisoner's mind at the time, should take into consideration the manner, nature and character of the killing, and the circumstances connected therewith, and from thence may infer what the status or condition was.

Third. The presumption of sanity may be refutted by proof arising out of the evidence offered by the Commonwealth, without any direct substantive evidence on the part of the prisoner.

Fourth. If the jury have a reasonable doubt as to whether the killing was done under an irresistable impulse, the result of a disordered mind, which overpowered the will of the prisoner, and took away from him the power of controlling it for the time, they cannot convict.

Fifth. If the jury have a reasonable doubt of the sanity of the prisoner at the time of the killing, they cannot convict.

The first point is affirmed.

The second point is affirmed. The acts and conduct of the prisoner at the time of the killing is proper for his consideration of the jury, upon the condition of status of the mind at the time, whether insane or irresponsible, and should be considered in connection with all the evidence in the cause throwing any light upon such status or condition of mind.

The third point is affirmed, but the fourth and fifth points are refused, and will be more fully considered hereafter. The law presumes insanity, but this presumption may be shaken and overcome by the facts of those cases, by the acts connected with and accompanying the commission of a crime.

MORE CAUTIONS.

But before you acquit upon such ground, the evidence whether arising out of such circumstances or from independent circumstances, must be sufficient to do more than merely raise a doubt as to the prisoner's insanity. It must be sufficient to fairly and reasonably satisfy you of the fact of such insanity. The law does not require proof to an extent to preclude a reasonable doubt of such insanity; but it should be such as to satisfy you, from the preponderence of testimony, that the prisoner was insane at the time of the killing. As we have heretofore said upon this same subject in case where it has been under consideration in our supreme Court. The law of this State is, that when the fact of killing is established, sanity or want of legal responsibility is alleged as an excuse, it is the duty of the defendant to satisfy the jury of the existence partially existed at the time of the act, and a mere doubt as to such existence, unsupported by evidence, will not justify the jury in acquitting upon that ground.

THE VERDICT.

The jury then rose to retire, when Judge Stowe announced that he would not adjourn the court for ten minutes, at the end of which time the jury would perhaps be able to determine whether they could agree or not. If they thought they could, the court would wait on them a reasonable time.

Inless than ten minutes, Mr. Patterson, the crier, informed Judge Stowe that the jury would agree upon a verdict in short time; and five minutes later they came into court.

The prisoner was transferred to the box on the opposite of the room, so as to be in full view of the jury when the verdict was taken. He was then ordered to stand up, when the clerk put the usual question to the jury:

"Have you agreed upon a verdict; how say you?" etc.

The foreman, Mr. McEwen, then handed the indictment to the clerk, who, after having recorded the verdict, announced it: "You say that the defendant, Ernest Ortwein, is *guilty of murder of the first degree*, and so say you all."

Judge Stowe thanked the jury for their attention, and took occasion to say that he regarded their verdict as just.

The court room was densely crowded during the entire afternoon, and when the jury came in every available space was occupied. All eyes were turned upon the prisoner, but he preserved the same calm, quiet, impassible demeanor which had characterized him during the whole trial. He was then removed to jail, to await his sentence, which will no doubt be pronounced upon him before the close of the present term.

Home Again.

Mr. D. M. Jenkins has just returned from the East. While there he perfected arrangements for supplying his store at No. 24 Fifth avenue—the Old Ten House—with all imported goods that any of his customers may call for. He is now receiving new lines of canned goods, Scotch ales, pines, preserves, Russian caviare, *recahout*, etc. He also has the genuine Scotch, Irish and Welsh oatmeal, Scotch oatcakes, English barley, flour, etc. The Old Ten House is the cheapest place in the city to buy groceries.

THE RACES.

Third Day at McKee's Rocks—Very Large Attendance and Two Close Contests—A Dispute About the Trot.

Yesterday the trot for horses that never had beaten 2.45 came off at McKee's Rocks. The race was best three in five to harness for a purse of seven hundred and fifty dollars. There were eight entries, but before the first heat "Daisy," entered by James Watson, of Detroit, "Brigham Young," entered by W. C. Fair, of Cleveland, and "Geneva," entered by John S. Baker, were withdrawn. "Philadelphia Boy," "Hermit," "Belle of Oakland," "George," and "Forest Maid" were left to contend for the prize. Before the race, pools were sold at twenty-five dollars for first choice—"Hermit" being generally named—to twelve dollars for second choice, and ten and twelve dollars for third choice. "Philadelphia Boy," "Belle of Oakland" and "Forest Maid" were the favorites, and alternately sold as first choice. The day was bright and the track in admirable order, the horses in fine condition, while the backers of the several favorites were confident.

THE TROTTING RACE.

First Heat.—After scoring some twelve times the horses got away well together, the "Belle of Oakland" in the lead at quarter pole, with "Forest Maid" pressing her closely and "Hermit" lapping the "Maid." When the half mile was reached "Forest Maid" showed in advance, "Belle of Oakland" second, and "Hermit," third. After passing under half mile wire the "Belle of Oakland" pulled in the lead, "Hermit" coming to the judges' stand the winner in 2.43¾, with "Hermit" second and "Philadelphia Boy" third.

Second Heat.—This proved a disappointment to all, after the very fine display which was made at first. The animals got the word and went away with a good rush, "Philia Boy" leading slightly, "Hermit" being crowded upon the inside bank, causing the wheel of the sulky to be damaged badly, shortly after the word "go" was given. The "Phila Boy" maintained the lead throughout the heat coming home the winner in 2.43, with "George" second and "Belle of Oakland" third, while "Forest Maid" declared distanced. It would be proper here to state that the "Distance Judge" did not appear to be posted in the business and dropped his flag, it is said, fully three seconds in advance of the judge's flag.

Third Heat.—After scoring some three times, the word was given to "go," when "Philadelphia Boy" showed in advance, closely pressed by "Forest Maid," but the "Philadelphia Boy" kept in the advance during the remainder of the heat, coming in the winner in 2.42¾, with "Forest Maid" second and "George" third.

Fourth, and Winning Heat.—After several ineffectual starts the horses had a good send off, when "Philadelphia Boy" showed again in advance, passing the quarter pole leading, and gallantly maintained his position during the remainder of the heat, and coming in the winner in 2.47¾, with "Forest Maid" second and "Belle of Oakland" third, thus ending the trotting contest.

The following is a summary of the race:

M. Goodin, Philadelphia, b. g. "Philadelphia Boy"	1	1	1	1
S Keys, Pittsburgh, r. s. "Hermit"	3	4	2	distanced.
W. W. Crump, Pittsburgh, d. m. "Belle of Oakland"	2	3	4	3
Jacob Born, Pittsburgh, b. g. "George"	4	5	2	3
D. Hughes, "Forest Maid"	5	2	3	4

THE 2.30 RACE.

The pacing race was for a purse of two hundred dollars, best three in five, to harness, for which there were only two entries: E. Dickenbaugh, Pittsburgh, entered "Sorrel Jim," and J. Eichley, Pittsburgh, entered "Silver Cloud."

First Heat—The horses got off well together, "Sorrel Jim" showing in advance at the end of a mile, which position he kept throughout, coming in the winner. Time: 2.42.

Second Heat—After one or two scores, the word "go" was given, with "Sorrel Jim" again in advance, but before the quarter pole was reached "Sorrel Jim" driver's hold on the horse and turned him around upon the course, when "Silver Cloud" passed, coming in the winner of the heat. Time: 2.39½.

Third Heat—The horses had a good send off, "Sorrel Jim" taking the track, and leading and maintaining the same throughout. He came in winner: time 2.38¾.

Fourth Heat—This heat resembled the last inasmuch as "Sorrel Jim" showed in advance after the word "go," and kept the track the same throughout, coming home winner of race and money—time 2.35.

TO-DAY'S RACES.

The race to-day promises to be the event of the week. It is for a purse of twelve hundred and fifty dollars, for horses that have never beaten 2.30, for which seven horses have been entered. In point of speed they are evenly matched, and a rich time may be expected. A close and attendance, no doubt, will be large.

The steamer *E. McCormick*, leaves the foot of Wood street for the races at just one o'clock, for the race course, returning immediately after the races.

PITTSBURGH FEMALE COLLEGE.

Musical Contest for the McKee and Mellor Prizes—A Large Audience and a Fine Entertainment.

The musical contest for the McKee and Mellor prizes took place last evening, in the chapel of the Pittsburgh Female College. The McKee prize is a gold medal awarded annually to the best performer in instrumental music. The Mellor prize is a handsome volume, for superior excellence in vocal music. There were six contestants for the gold medal, and five for the vocal prize. The judges were, Professors Carl Retter, W. S. Bissell, A. Bentz, H. Kleber and Francis Lohman. Dr. Pershing conducted the exercises of the evening.

The contest opened with the "Contest March," composed and executed by Professor Blessner, after which prayer was offered by the Rev. Mr. Fisher, of Philadelphia.

The contestants were then announced by number, and performed in the following order:

No. 1. Instrumental—"Darmstadt"—Alesa M. Helfrich.

No. 1. Vocal—"Waiting"—Laura B. McLain.

No. 2. Instrumental—"Consolation"—Clara Harry Howard.

No. 2. Vocal—"Consider the Lilies"—Emma Ernwein.

No. 3. Instrumental—"Last Rose of Summer"—Nannie Ballard.

No. 3. Vocal—"Pretty Zingarella"—Jessie Dunn.

No. 4. Instrumental—"Prayer of Moses"—Luella Swearer.

No. 4. Vocal—"Sweet Spirit, Hearmy Prayer"—Ora Neeld.

No. 5. Instrumental—"Polka de Concert"—Alfred Bentz.

No. 5. Vocal—"Who's at my Window?"—Sarah Dickson.

No. 6. Instrumental—"Witches' Dance"—Lizzie Hersey.

These performances were all of a very high order, and reflect credit alike upon the institution, which he could have robbed the horse and escaped with his booty before the parents arrived. He cited numerous cases in support of his theory.

COL. BAYNE'S ADDRESS.

District Attorney Bayne followed on behalf of the State. He took the position that the law presumed every man sane; that Ortwein's sanity was never questioned until after the murder; that if he murdered the family, in order to possess himself of the money and goods which he thought he could get, on the absence of satisfactory proof that he was acting under an irresistable impulse,) he was guilty of murder in the first degree. He would not ask a conviction for any other grade of homicide. The question then resolved itself into the presence of sanity, as ascertained by the evidence under the law. Upon this subject you will, of course, take the law from the Court, and apply it to such facts as you find established by the evidence in this cause and draw your own conclusions.

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But before you acquit upon such ground, the evidence whether arising out of such circumstances or from independent circumstances, must be sufficient to do more than merely raise a doubt as to the prisoner's insanity. It must be sufficient to fairly and reasonably satisfy you of the fact of such insanity. The law does not require proof to an extent to preclude a reasonable doubt of such insanity; but it should be such as to satisfy you, from the preponderence of testimony, that the prisoner was insane at the time of the killing. As we have heretofore said upon this same subject in case where it has been under consideration in our supreme Court. The law of this State is, that when the fact of killing is established, sanity or want of legal responsibility is alleged as an excuse, it is the duty of the defendant to satisfy the jury of the existence partially existed at the time of the act, and a mere doubt as to such existence, unsupported by evidence, will not justify the jury in acquitting upon that ground.

THE VERDICT.

The jury then rose to retire, when Judge Stowe announced that he would not adjourn the court for ten minutes, at the end of which time the jury would perhaps be able to determine whether they could agree or not. If they thought they could, the court would wait on them a reasonable time.

Inless than ten minutes, Mr. Patterson, the crier, informed Judge Stowe that the jury would agree upon a verdict in short time; and five minutes later they came into court.

The prisoner was transferred to the box on the opposite of the room, so as to be in full view of the jury when the verdict was taken. He was then ordered to stand up, when the clerk put the usual question to the jury:

"Have you agreed upon a verdict; how say you?" etc.

The foreman, Mr. McEwen, then handed the indictment to the clerk, who, after having recorded the verdict, announced it: "You say that the defendant, Ernest Ortwein, is *guilty of murder of the first degree*, and so say you all."

Judge Stowe thanked the jury for their attention, and took occasion to say that he regarded their verdict as just.

The court room was densely crowded during the entire afternoon, and when the jury came in every available space was occupied. All eyes were turned upon the prisoner, but he preserved the same calm, quiet, impassible demeanor which had characterized him during the whole trial. He was then removed to jail, to await his sentence, which will no doubt be pronounced upon him before the close of the present term.

Home Again.

Mr. D. M. Jenkins has just returned from the East. While there he perfected arrangements for supplying his store at No. 24 Fifth avenue—the Old Ten House—with all imported goods that any of his customers may call for. He is now receiving new lines of canned goods, Scotch ales, pines, preserves, Russian caviare, *recahout*, etc. He also has the genuine Scotch, Irish and Welsh oatmeal, Scotch oatcakes, English barley, flour, etc. The Old Ten House is the cheapest place in the city to buy groceries.

NEW CITY HALL

A Question as to Its Control—Legislation Needed to Release the Commission.

The Committee of Councils on City Property held an adjourned meeting yesterday afternoon for the purpose of hearing from the City Hall Commission regarding the possession and control of our new municipal building.

The object of the meeting may be best understood by the following report of the proceedings: The Chairman, Mr. John R. McCune, stated that the City Hall Commission desired to communicate with the committee, and in response.

Thomas Steel, Esq., representing the commission, said:

I desire to appear before your committee for the purpose of relieving the Controller from some embarrassment regarding certain bills connected with the new City Hall building. The Commission consider your committee as having entire control, although we have not, as yet, formally handed it over, because we have not the authority of law to do so.

Mr. McCune—Is it to hold over until the debt is paid?

Squire Steel—The Commission has control of the fund and have to sign a pay roll for all expenses as other committees. There is no debt of any consequence against the Commission. There is in the appropriation bill for the furnishment of the building, but that is now completed except as new exigencies arise.

Controller Snodgrass—Councils by ordinance appropriates a fund for furnishment, and the Commission only have the law and authority for the laying of a tax for the redemption of the bonds for the construction of the building. I understand that they do not claim any authority over the fund for furnishing, but only for such as they may think proper to put in the building, and that is now completed except as new exigencies arise. There is in the appropriation bill for the furnishment of the building, but that is now completed except as new exigencies arise.

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